

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER – ASIA PACIFIC

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President
Transparency International Malaysia

Date : 28th February 2017
Time : 11.30 am
Venue : Royal Selangor Club, Bukit Kiara

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER (GCB)



Survey of **General Public**

- Public perceptions of corruption
- Personal experiences of bribery
- Views on the fight against corruption
- 2017 GCB is the 9th edition where the results are being released in a series of regional reports

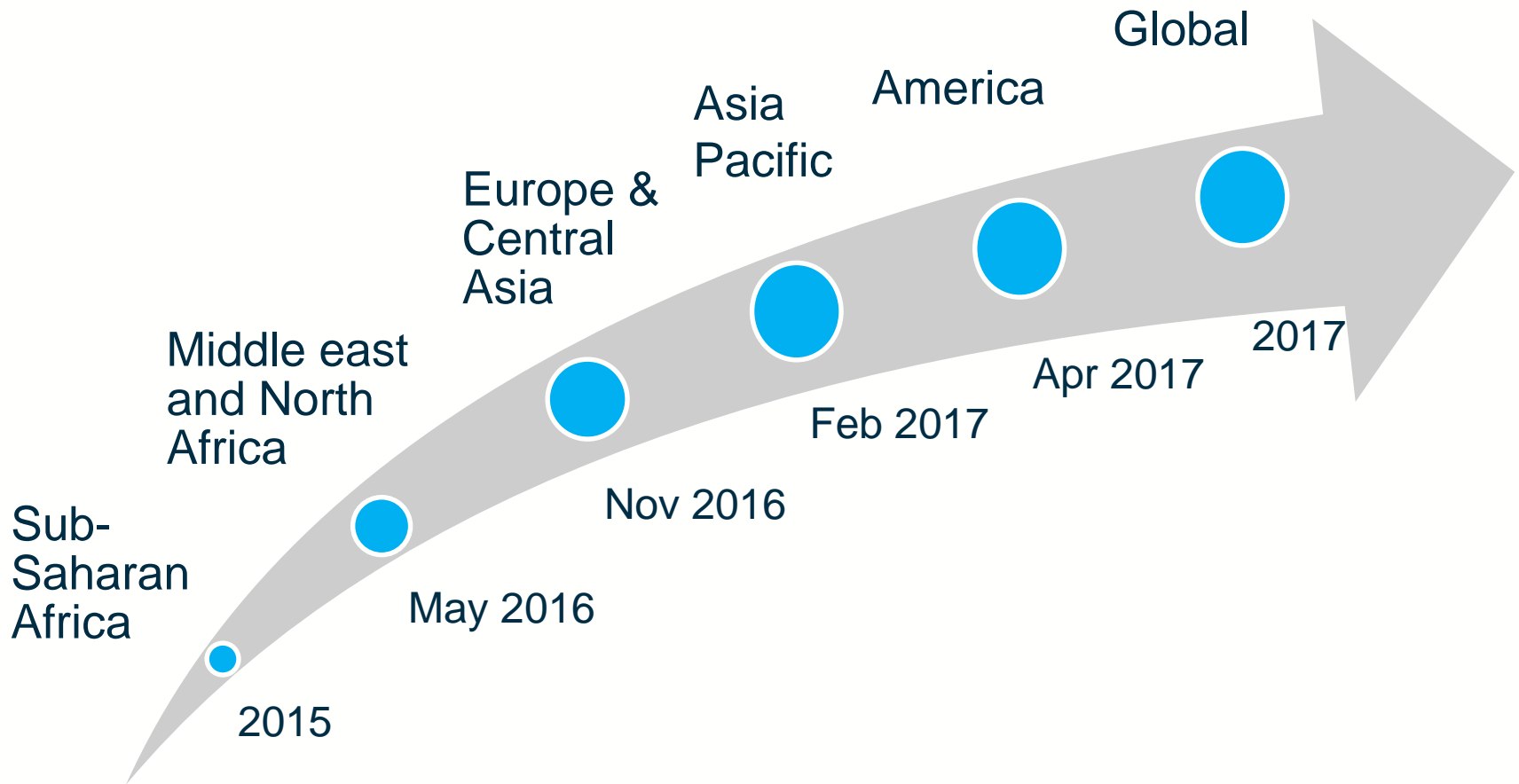


GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER (GCB)



- The first of the 9th series :Sub-Saharan Africa – was released in autumn 2015
- Middle East and North Africa – May 2016
- Europe and Central Asia – November 2016
- Asia Pacific Region – February 2017
- American – April 2017
- Global – May/June 2017

GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER (GCB)



GLOBAL CORRUPTION BAROMETER (GCB)



- **Sub-Saharan Africa** – 43,143 respondents across 28 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa between March 2014 and September 2015
- **Middle East and North Africa** – 10,797 adult respondents from September 2014 to November 2015 in 9 countries
- **Europe and Central Asia** – 60,000 people across 42 countries in Europe and Central Asia from November 2015 to May 2016
- **Asia Pacific Region** – 21,861 people across 16 countries in the Asia Pacific Region from July 2015 to January 2017

THE GCB AND THE CPI



- The GCB is a **public opinion survey** that offer views of the general public on corruption and its impact on their lives, including personal experience with bribes.
- The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) relies on the **views of experts**. The CPI reflects the perception of informed observers on corruption in the public sector and politics.

GCB Asia Pacific



- 16 countries in the survey
 1. Australia
 2. Korea
 3. Japan
 4. Cambodia
 5. Indonesia
 6. Thailand
 7. Vietnam
 8. Taiwan
 9. Hong Kong
 10. China
 11. India
 12. Pakistan
 13. Myanmar
 14. Sri Lanka
 15. Malaysia
 16. Mongolia

GCB Asia Pacific – Malaysia

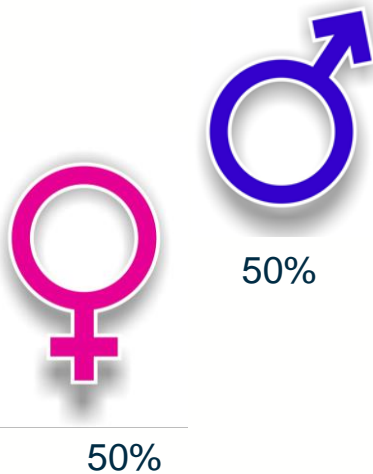


- People's views and experiences of bribery and corruption
- 1,009 people surveyed- Male – 50%; Female – 50%, age 18 and above around Malaysia
- Surveyed between November 2016 and January 2017

Brief Sample Size Overview (Malaysia)

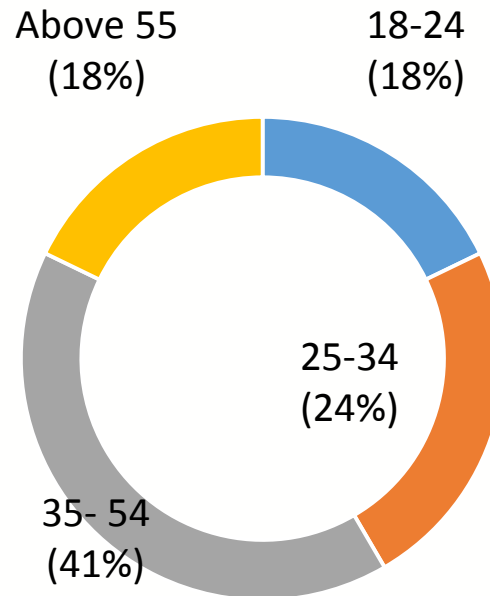


Gender

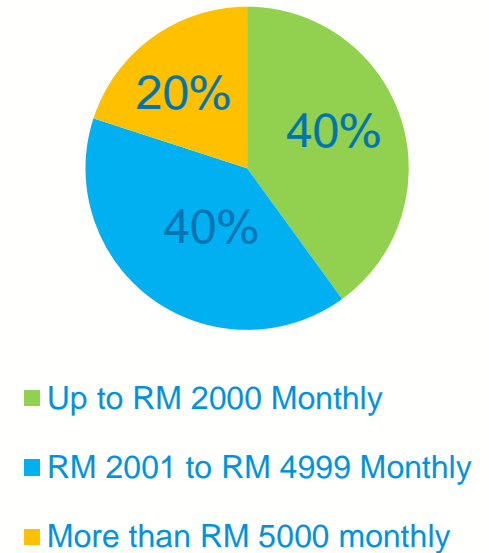


An even split between male & female

Age Group



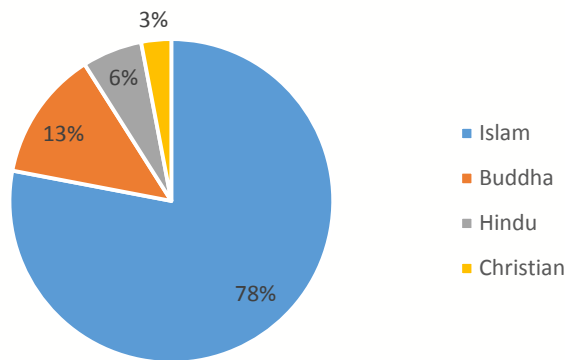
Monthly Income



Brief Sample Size Overview

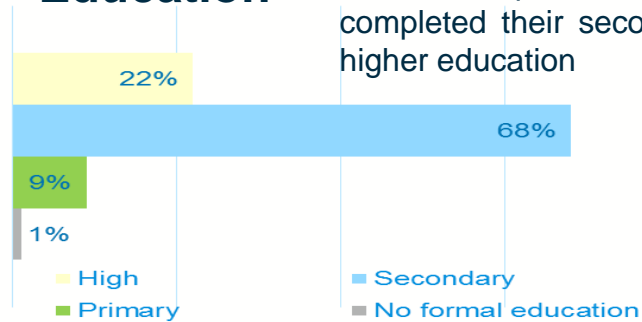


Religion

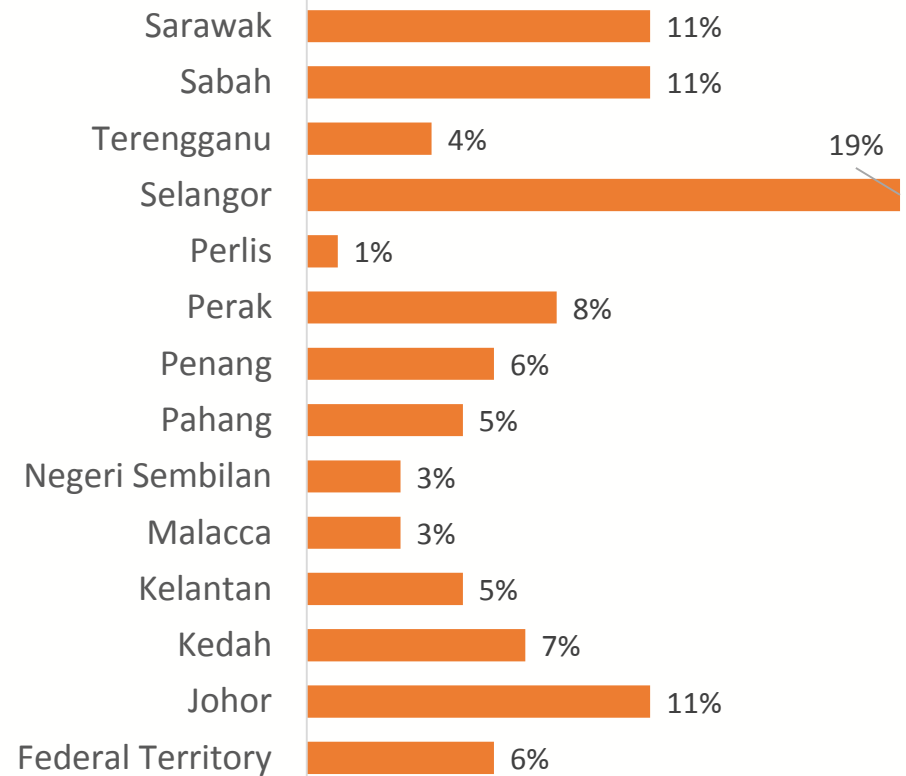


Education

Most respondent have completed their secondary & higher education



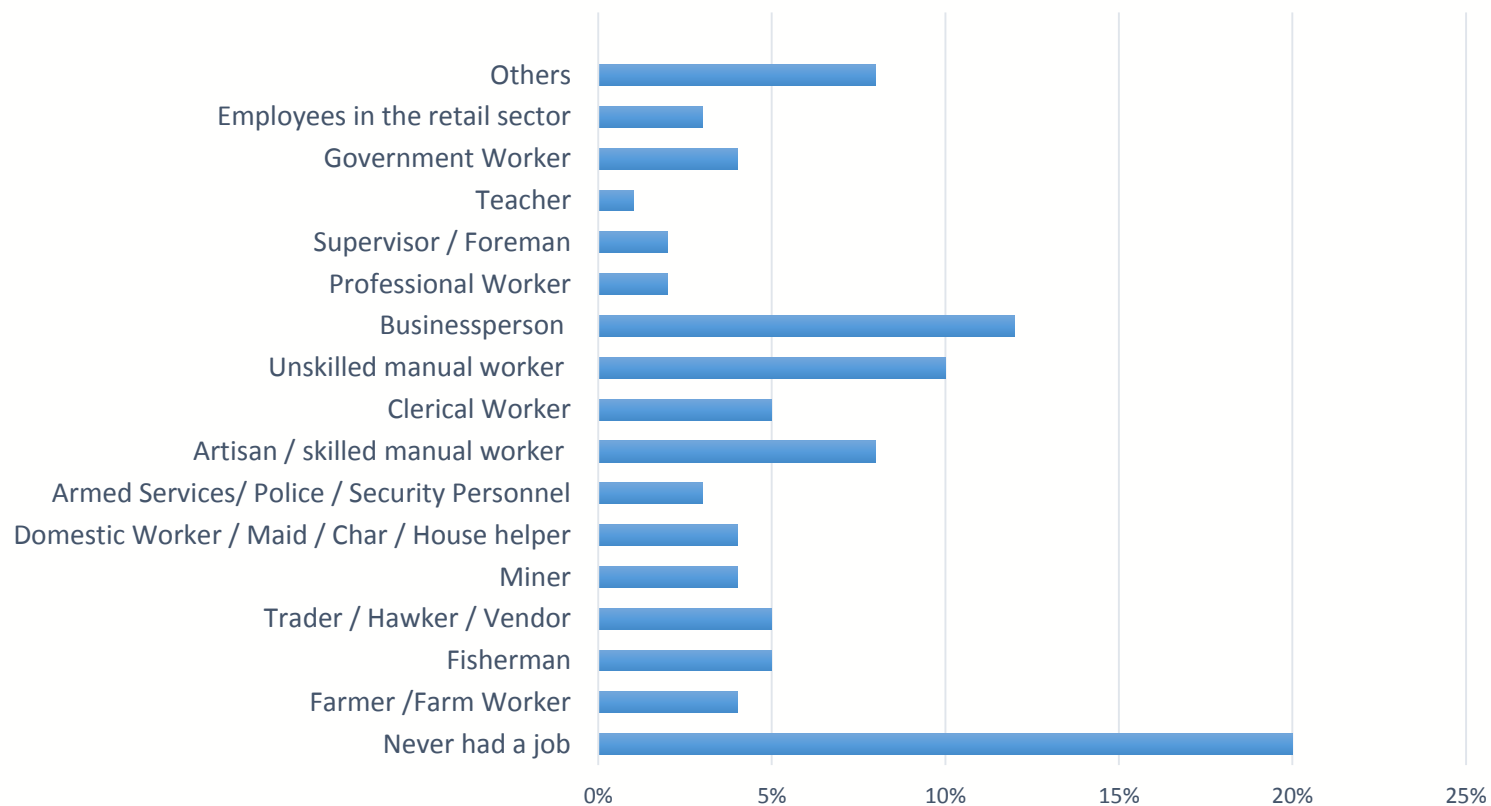
Region



Brief Sample Size Overview



Occupation



MAIN SECTIONS OF THE SURVEY



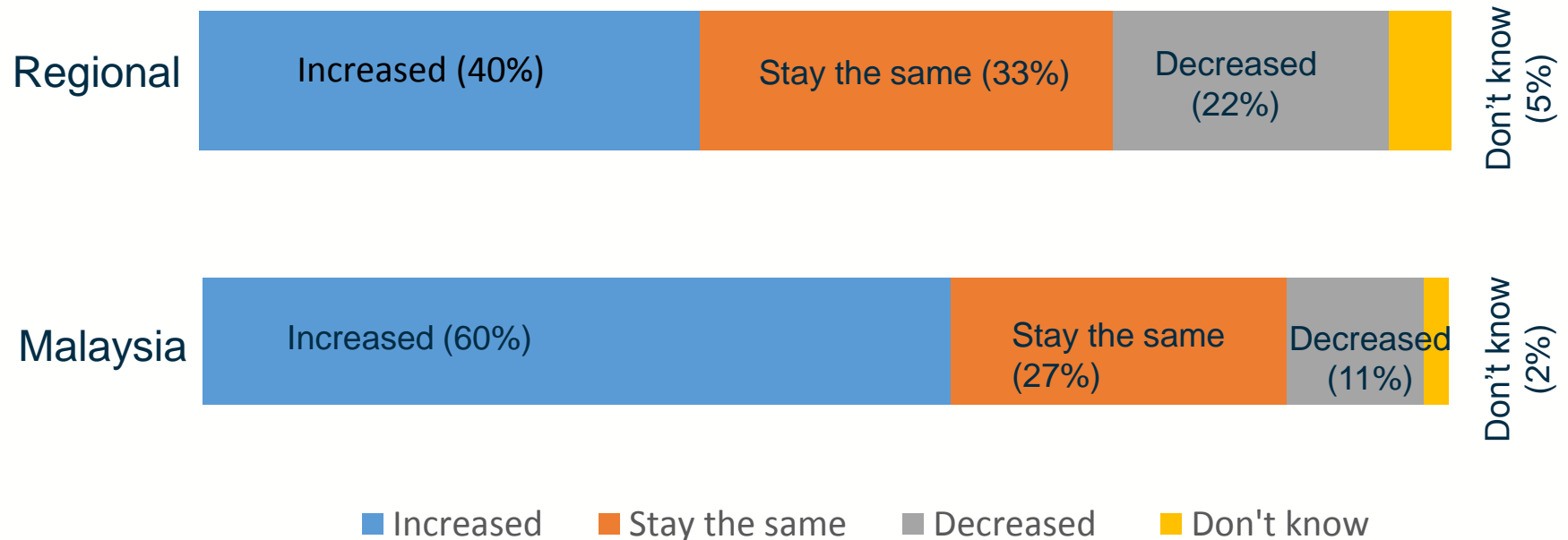
- A. Public Perceptions of Corruption
- B. Bribery
- C. People Speaking up Against Corruption

A) PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q1) Change in Level of Corruption

In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q1) Change in Level of Corruption

60% of Malaysians **feel that
level of corruption has
increased**

GCB 2013 – 39%

MCB 2014 – 30 %



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q2) In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address?

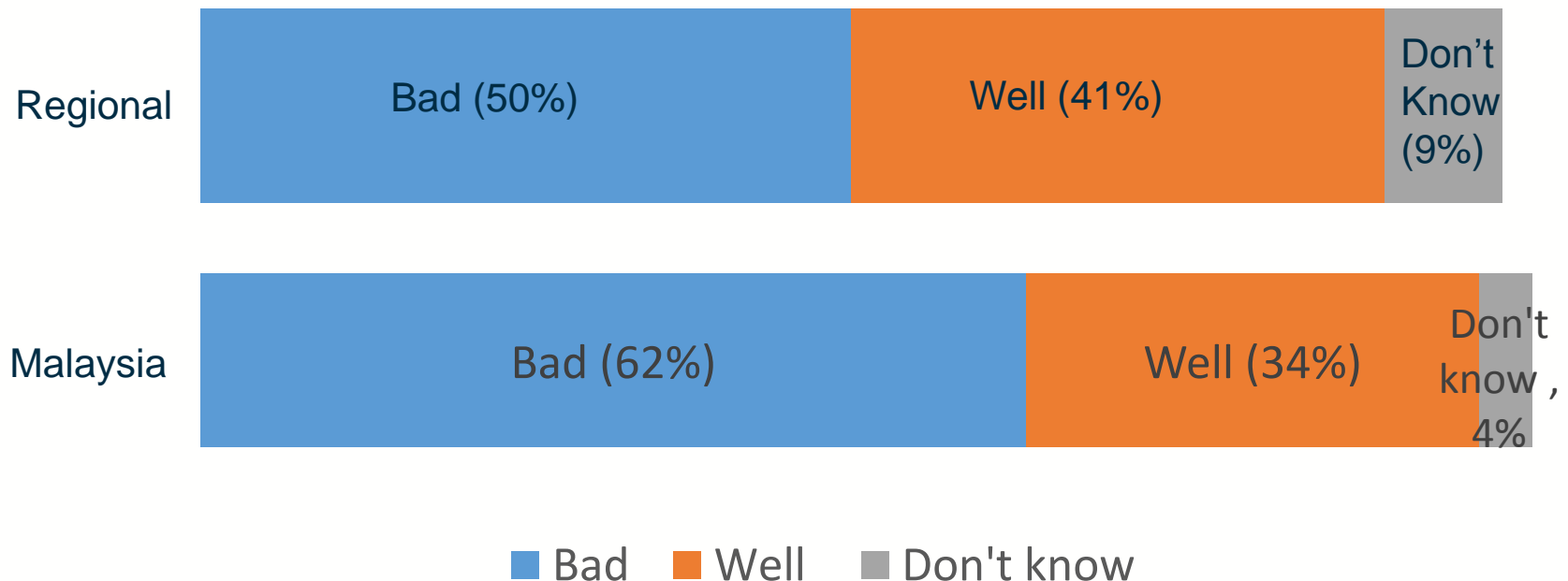
No	Problems	Percentage
1	Management of the economy	54%
2	Wages, incomes and salaries	37%
3	Poverty/destitution	25%
4	Unemployment	24%
5	Rates and Taxes	18%
6	Corruption & bribery	15%
7	Crime & Security	13%

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q3) How is the Government Handling the fight against Corruption

How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matter: "fighting corruption in government"?



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q3) How is the Government Handling the fight against Corruption

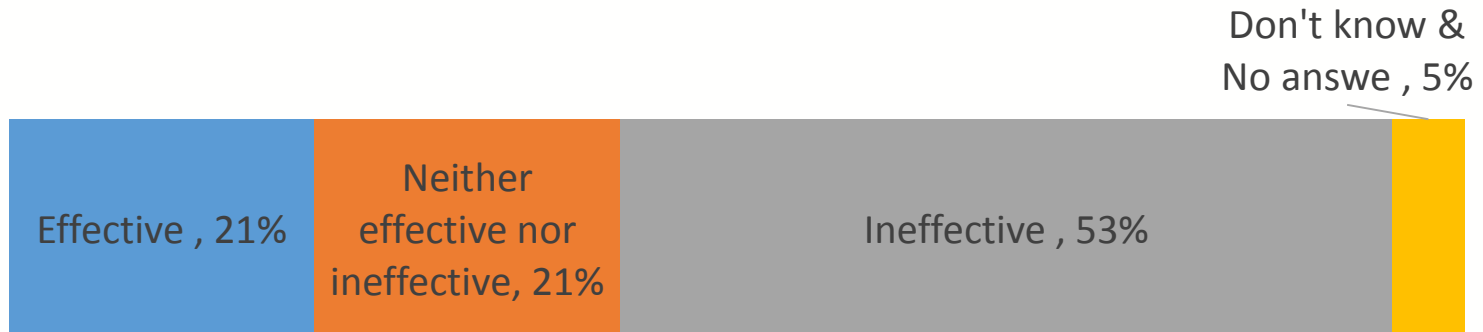
How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matter: "fighting corruption in government"?

62% of Malaysians **feel** that current government is handling the fight against corruption **Badly**

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q4) How effective do you think your government's actions are in the fight against corruption?



■ Effective

■ Neither effective nor ineffective

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q4) How effective do you think your government's actions are in the fight against corruption?

53% of Malaysians feel that current government is ineffective handling the fight against corruption

GCB 2013 – 25% of Malaysians think the government is ineffective in fighting corruption

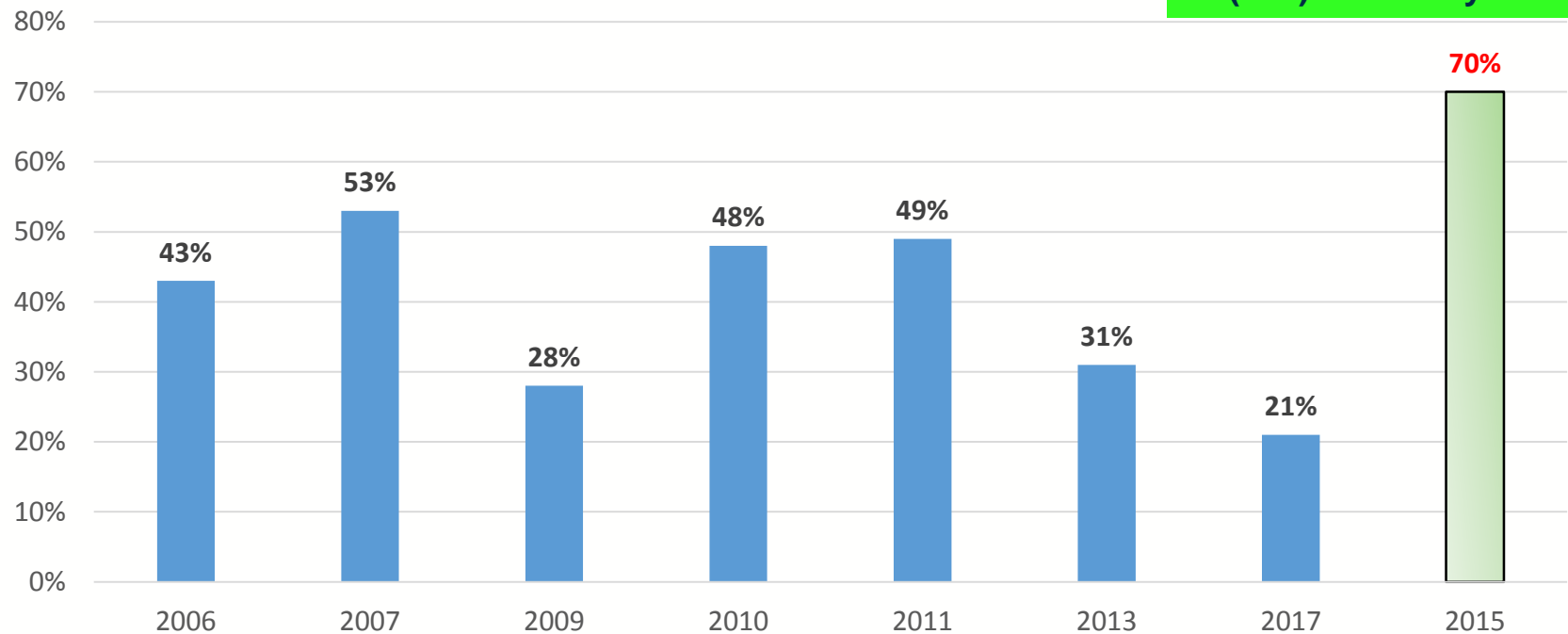
MCB 2014 – 38% of Malaysians think the government is ineffective in fighting corruption

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q4) Assessment of Malaysia's Government Effectiveness in Fighting Corruption

Government's own Key Performance Indicator (KPI) of **70%** by 2015

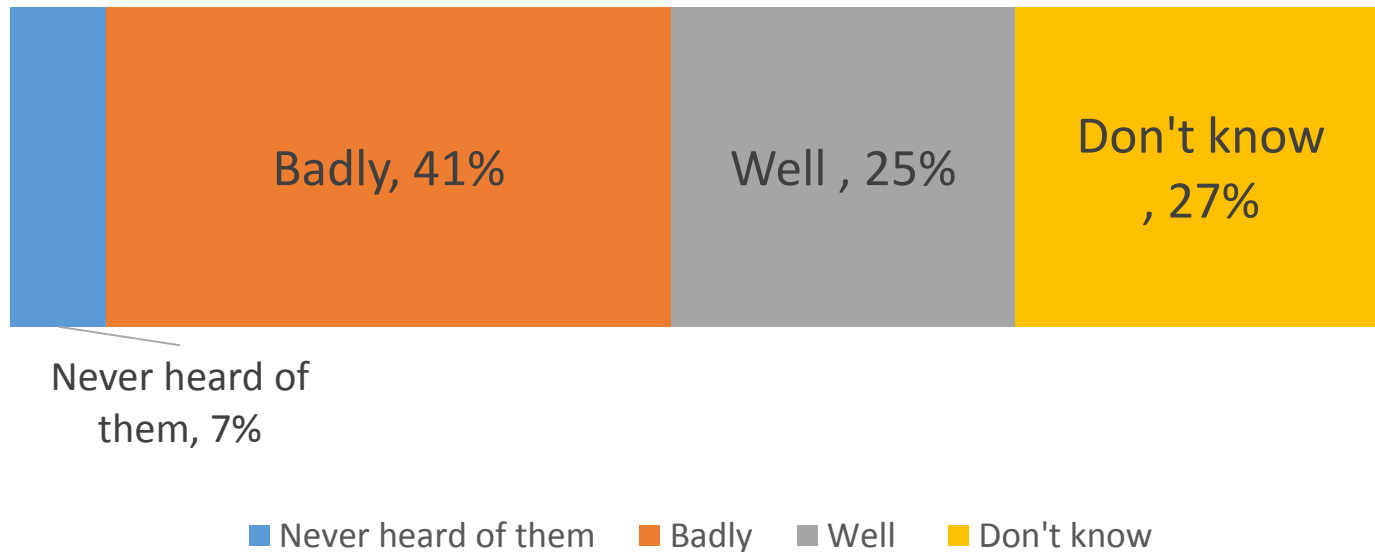


Source: Global Corruption Barometer 2006 to 2017.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q5) How well or badly would you say the 'Anti-Corruption Commission' is doing at fighting corruption in this area?



41% of Malaysians feel that MACC is doing **BADLY**

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q6) How much, if anything, do you know about the 'Anti-Corruption Commission'?

Responses	Percentage
Know of them (a fair amount to a great extent)	68%
Heard the name, but don't know anything about what they do	25%
Never heard of them	7%

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q7) Perception of Corruption by Institution

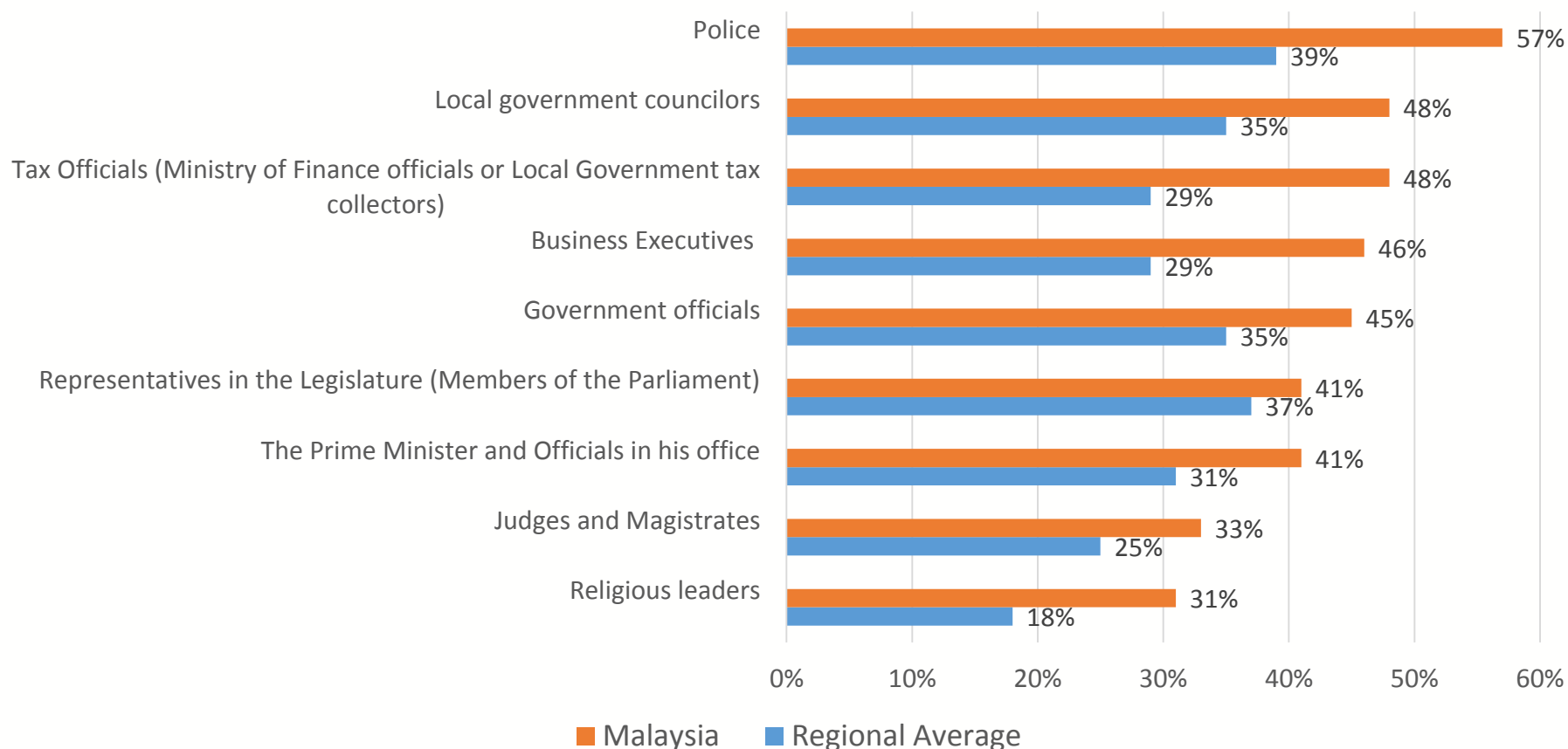
How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption

- a. The President/Prime Minister and Officials in his office
- b. Representatives in the Legislature (i.e. Members of the Parliament or Senators)
- c. Government Officials
- d. Local government councillors
- e. Police
- f. Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors
- g. Judges and Magistrates
- h. Religious leaders
- i. Business executives

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



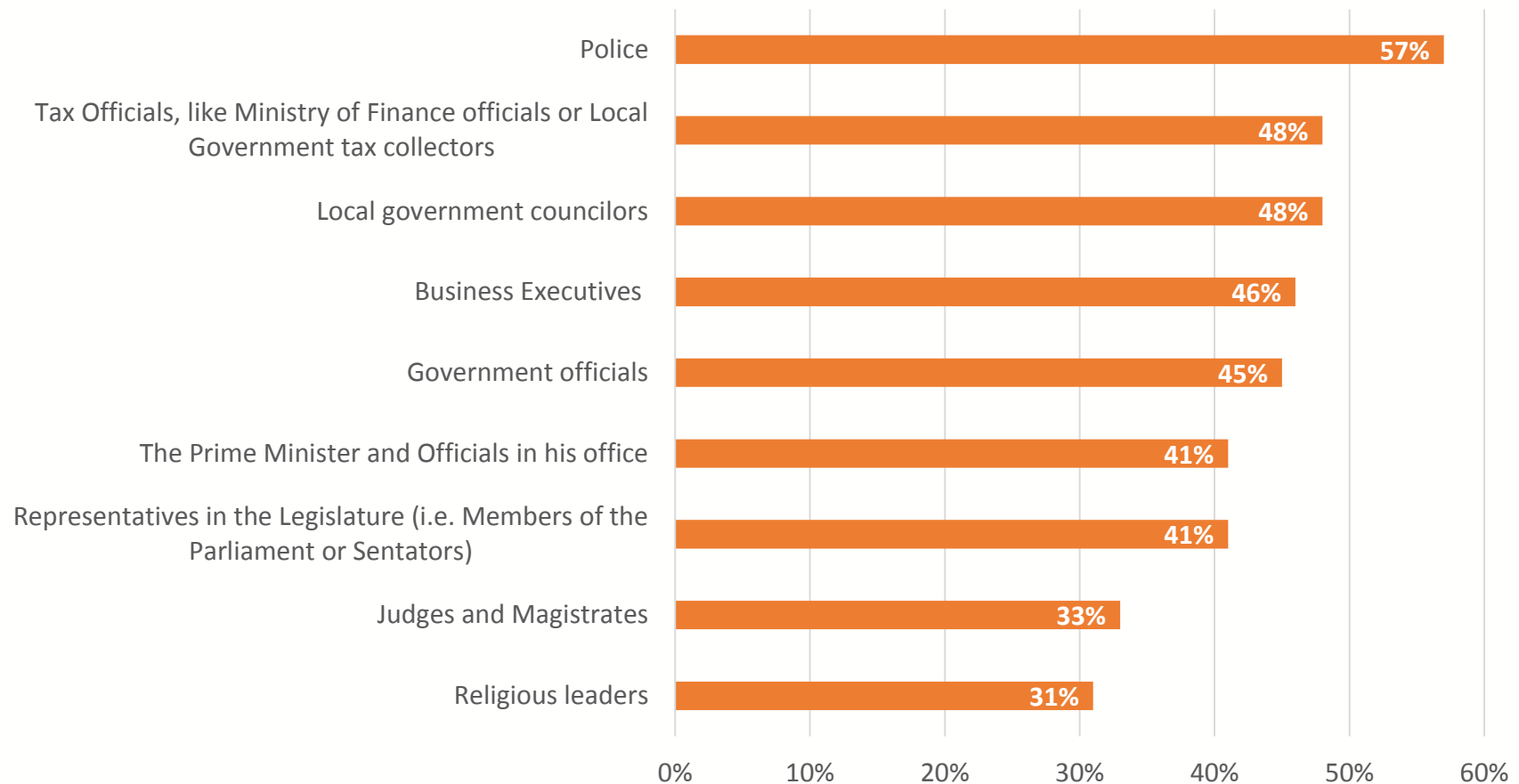
Q7) Perception of Corruption by Institution



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



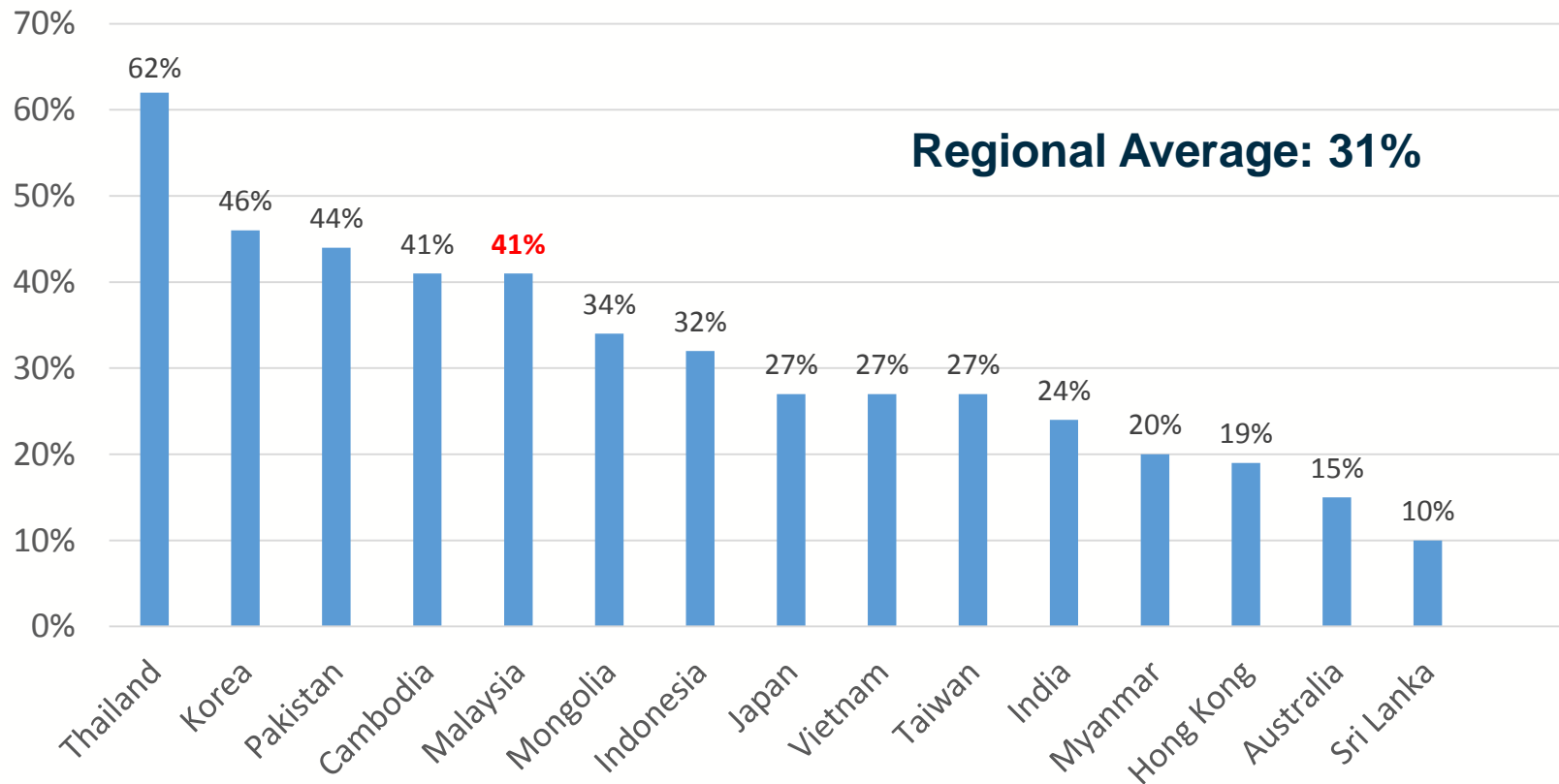
Q7) Perception of Corruption by Institution (Malaysia)



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



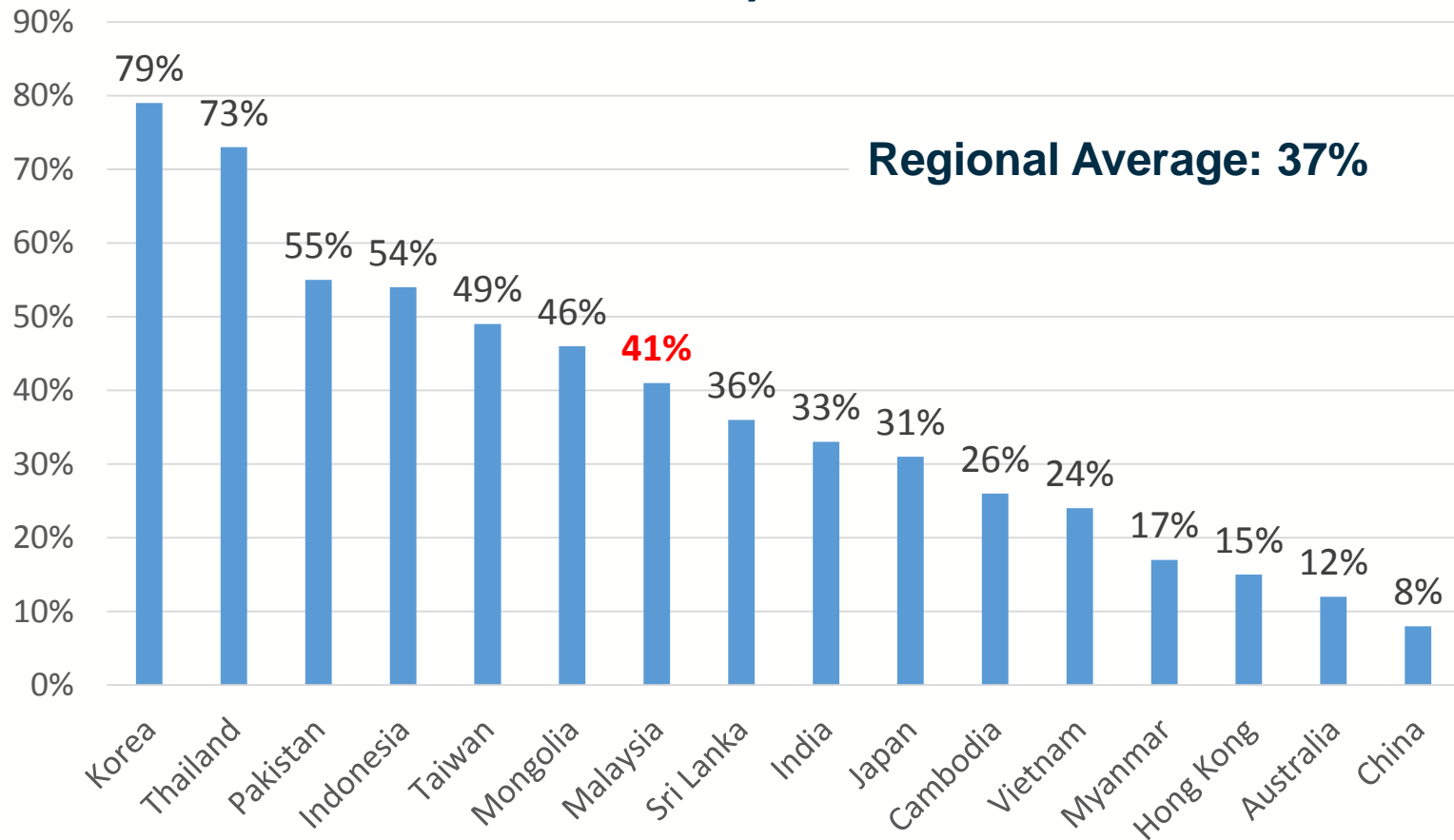
Q6a) The President/Prime Minister and Officials in his office



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



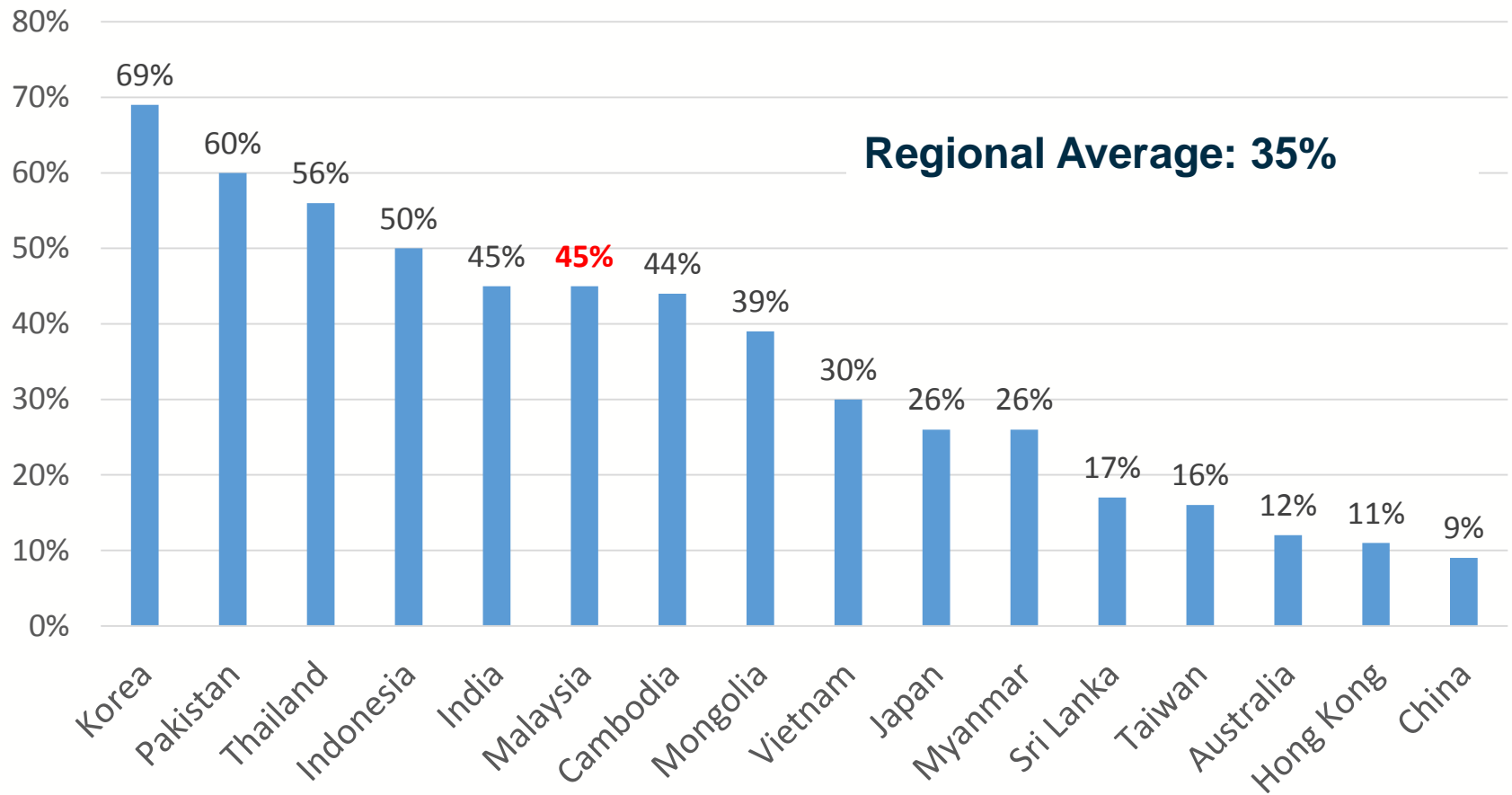
Q6b) Representatives in the Legislature (i.e. Members of the Parliament or Sentators)



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



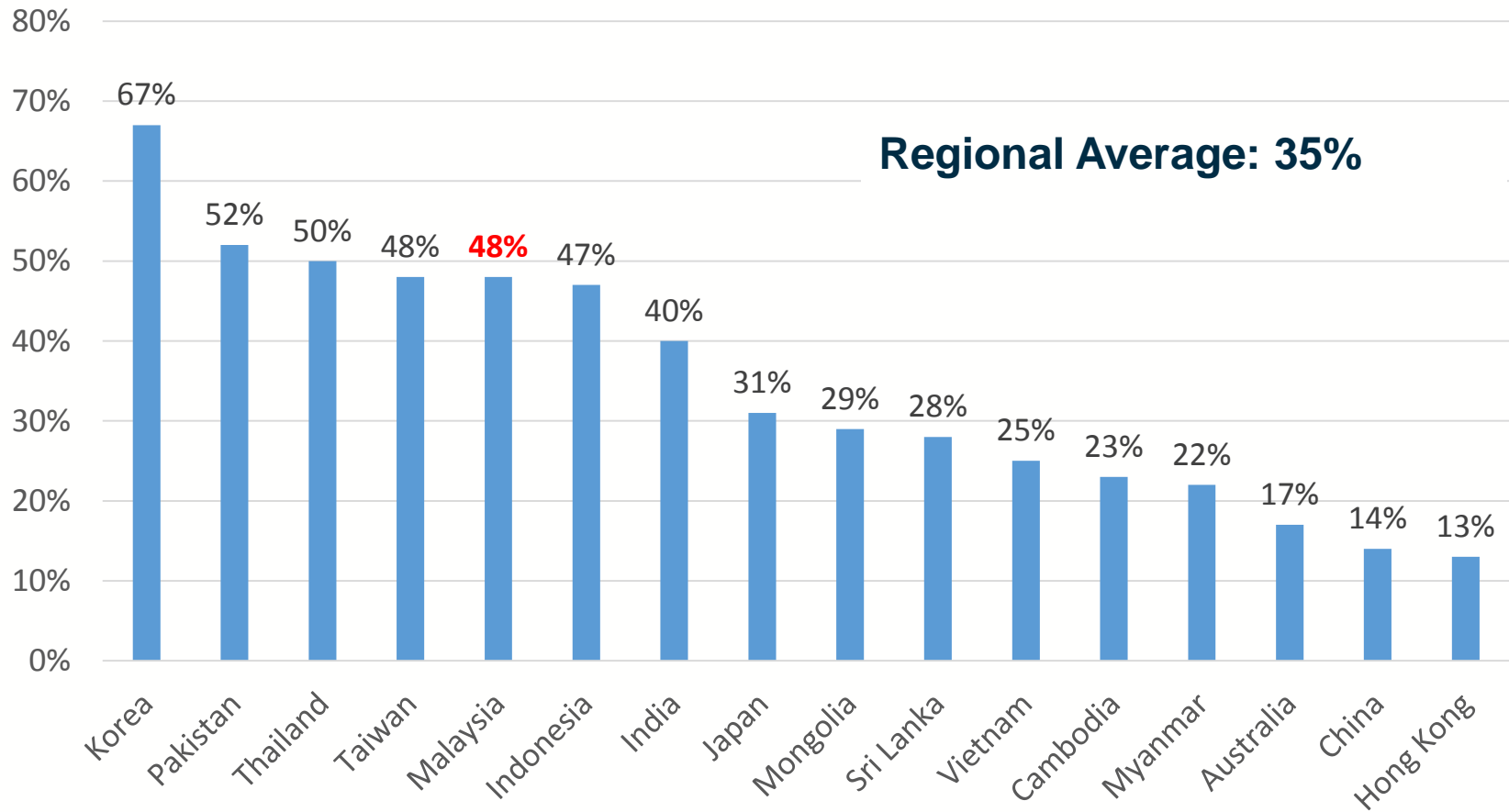
Q6c) Government officials



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



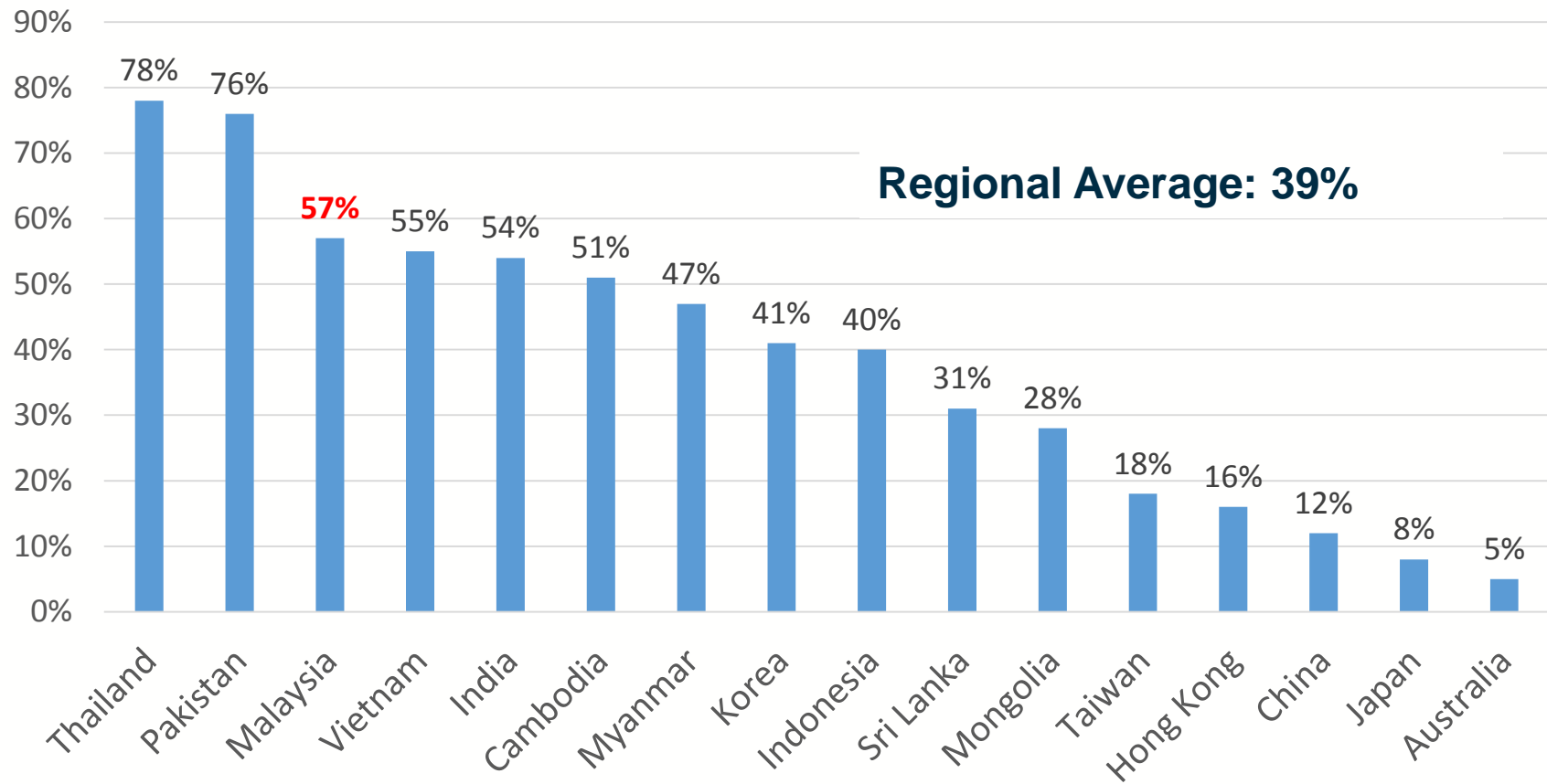
Q6d) Local government councilors



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



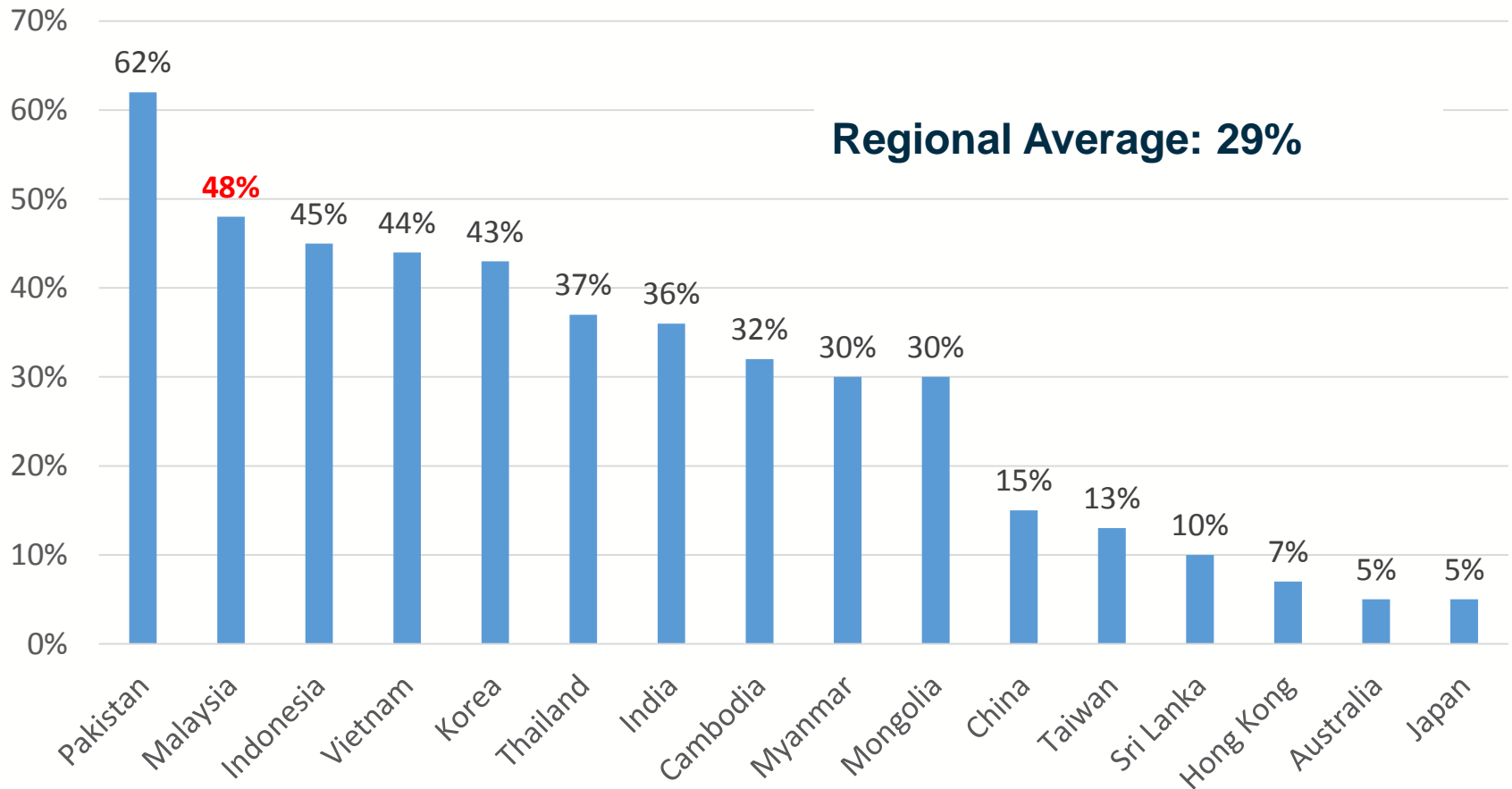
Q6e) Police



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



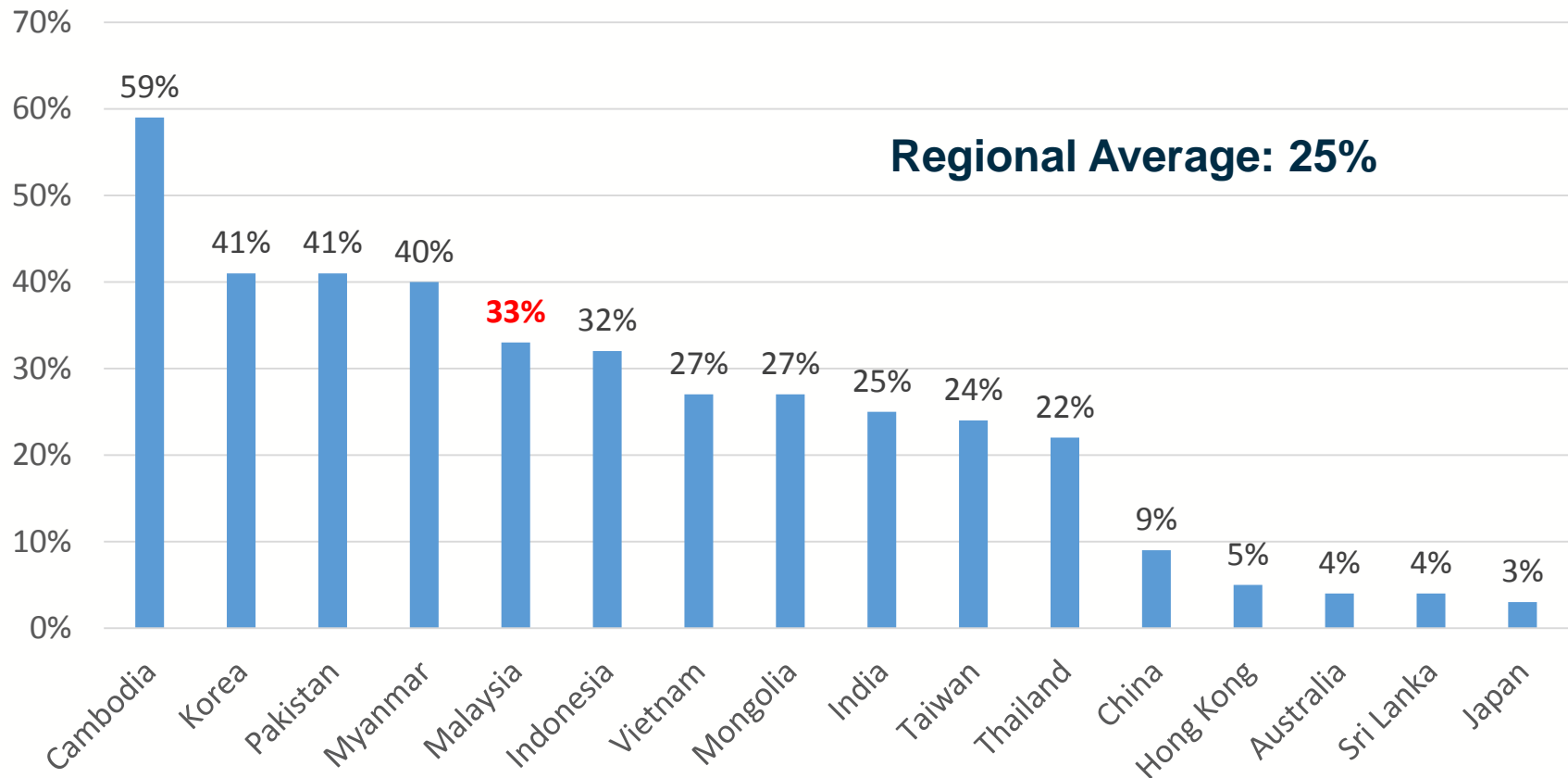
Q6f) Tax Officials, like Ministry of Finance officials or Local Government tax collectors



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



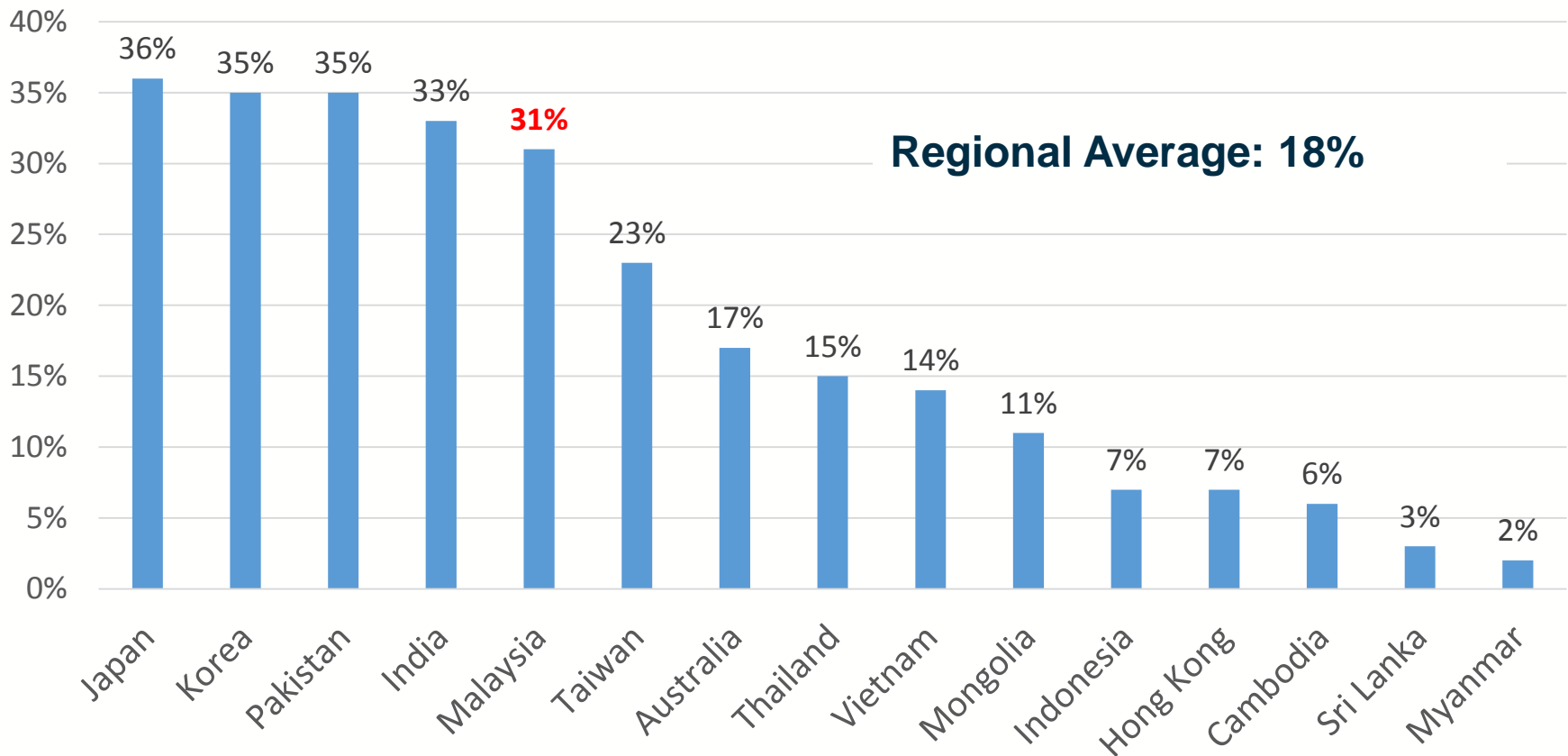
Q6g) Judges and Magistrates



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



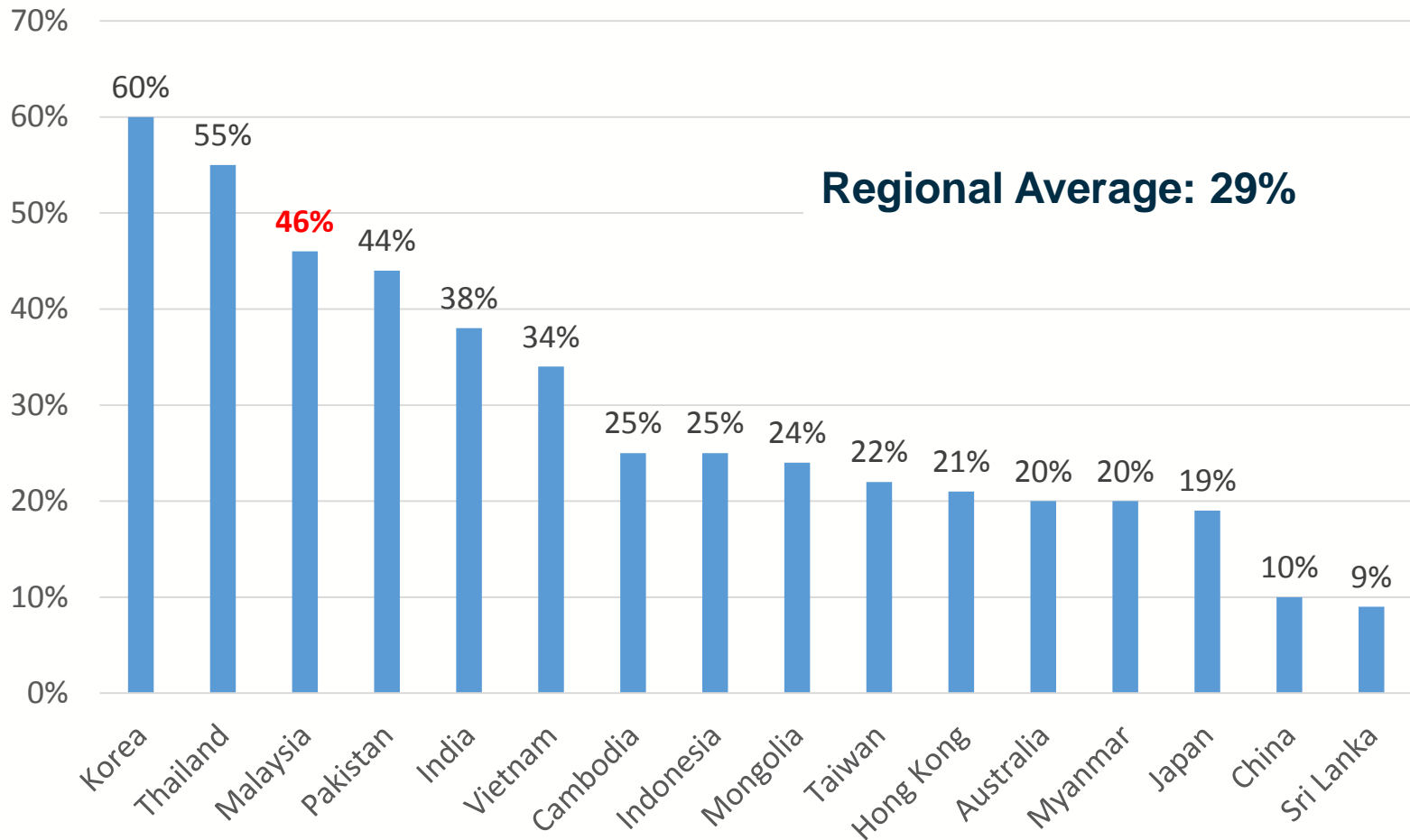
Q6h) Religious Leader



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q6i) Business Executive



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q7) Perception of Corruption by Institution - Malaysia



57% of Malaysians think **Police** is involved in corruption



48% of Malaysians think **Local Government Councillors** and **Tax Officials** are involved in corruption



46% of Malaysian think **business executives** are involved in corruption

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q7) Perception of Corruption by Institution - Malaysia



45% of Malaysians think **Government officials** are involved in corruption



41% of Malaysians think **Representatives in legislature (Members of Parliament and State Assemblymen)** are involved in corruption



41% of Malaysians think the **Prime Ministers and his officials** are involved in corruption

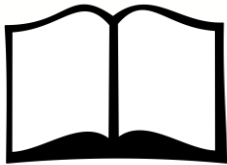
PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS OF CORRUPTION



Q7) Perception of Corruption by Institution - Malaysia



33 % of Malaysians think the **Judges and Magistrates** are involved in corruption



31% of Malaysian thinks that **Religious Leaders** are involved in corruption

B) Bribery Experiences



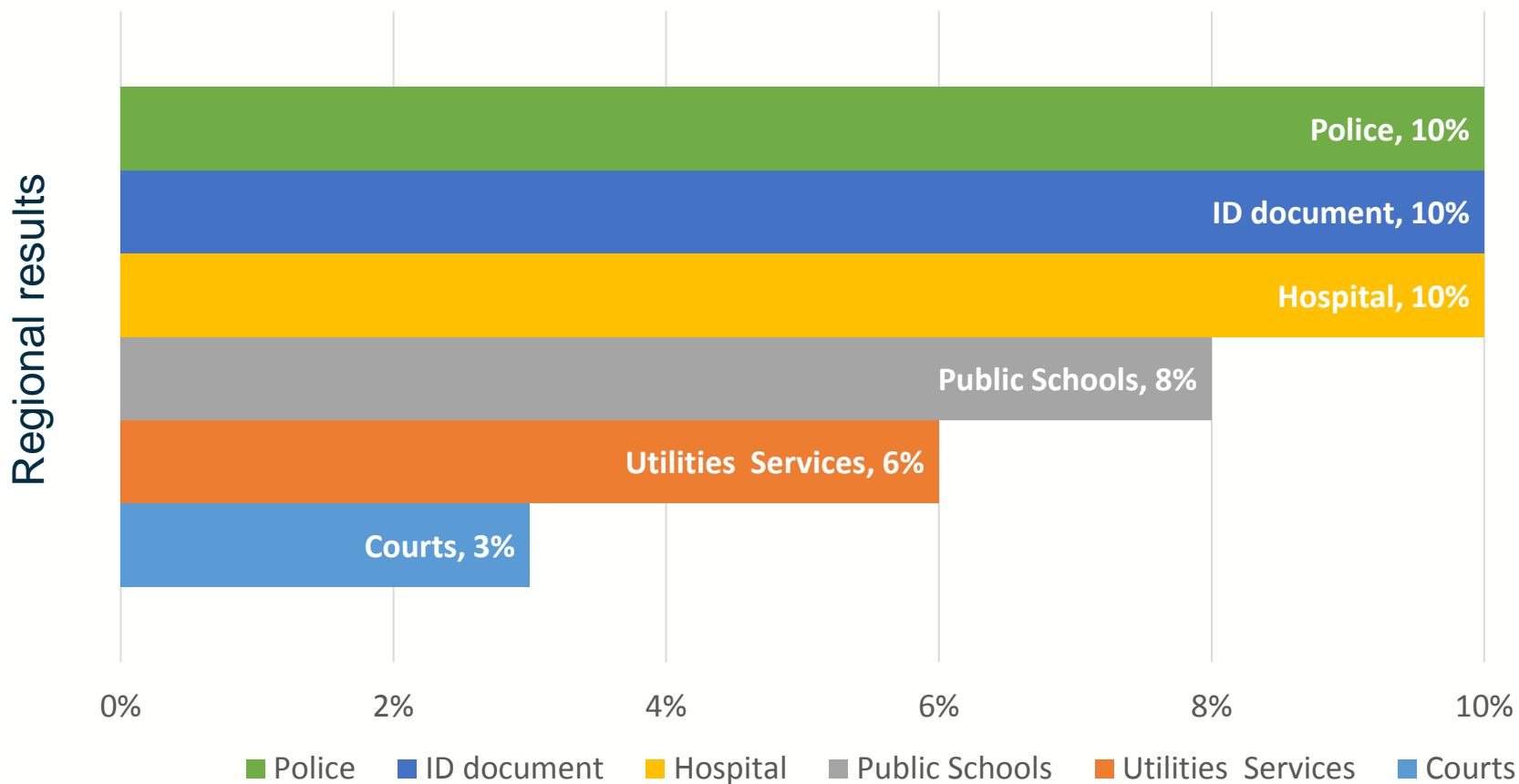
This section focuses on the experiences that some people have in accessing the following essential government services:

- A. Public school
- B. Public clinic or hospital
- C. Getting identity document – birth cert, driver’s license, passport, voters’ card, or a permit from the Government
- D. Getting water, sanitation and electric services from Government
- E. Police (To get the assistance you needed, or to avoid a problem like passing a checkpoint or avoiding a fine or arrest)
- F. Courts (To get the assistance)



B) Bribery Experiences

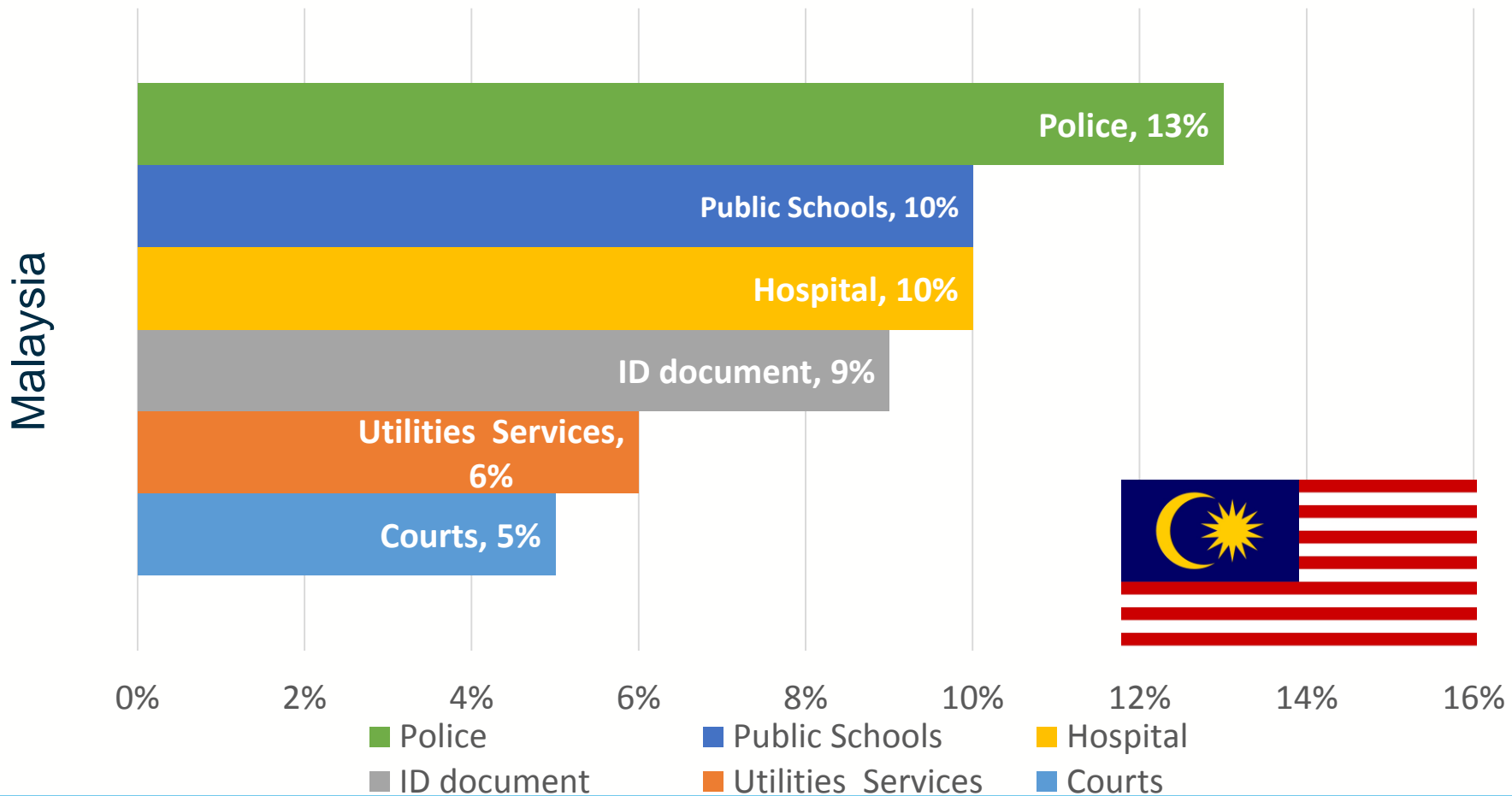
Q1 - People paid bribe(s) to the following public services





B) Bribery Experiences

Q1 - People paid bribe(s) to the following public services

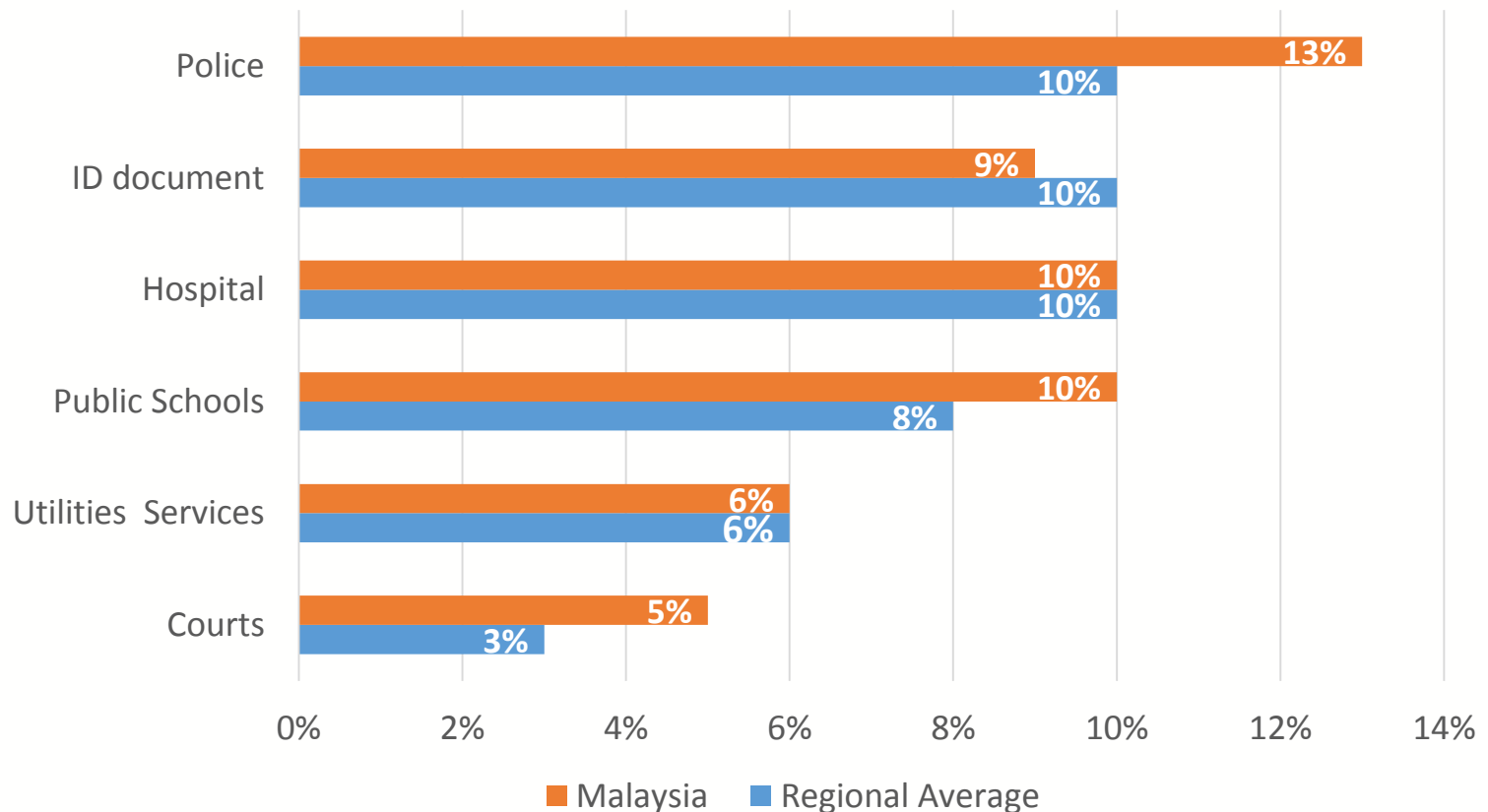


B) Bribery Experiences



Q1 – People that paid bribe(s)

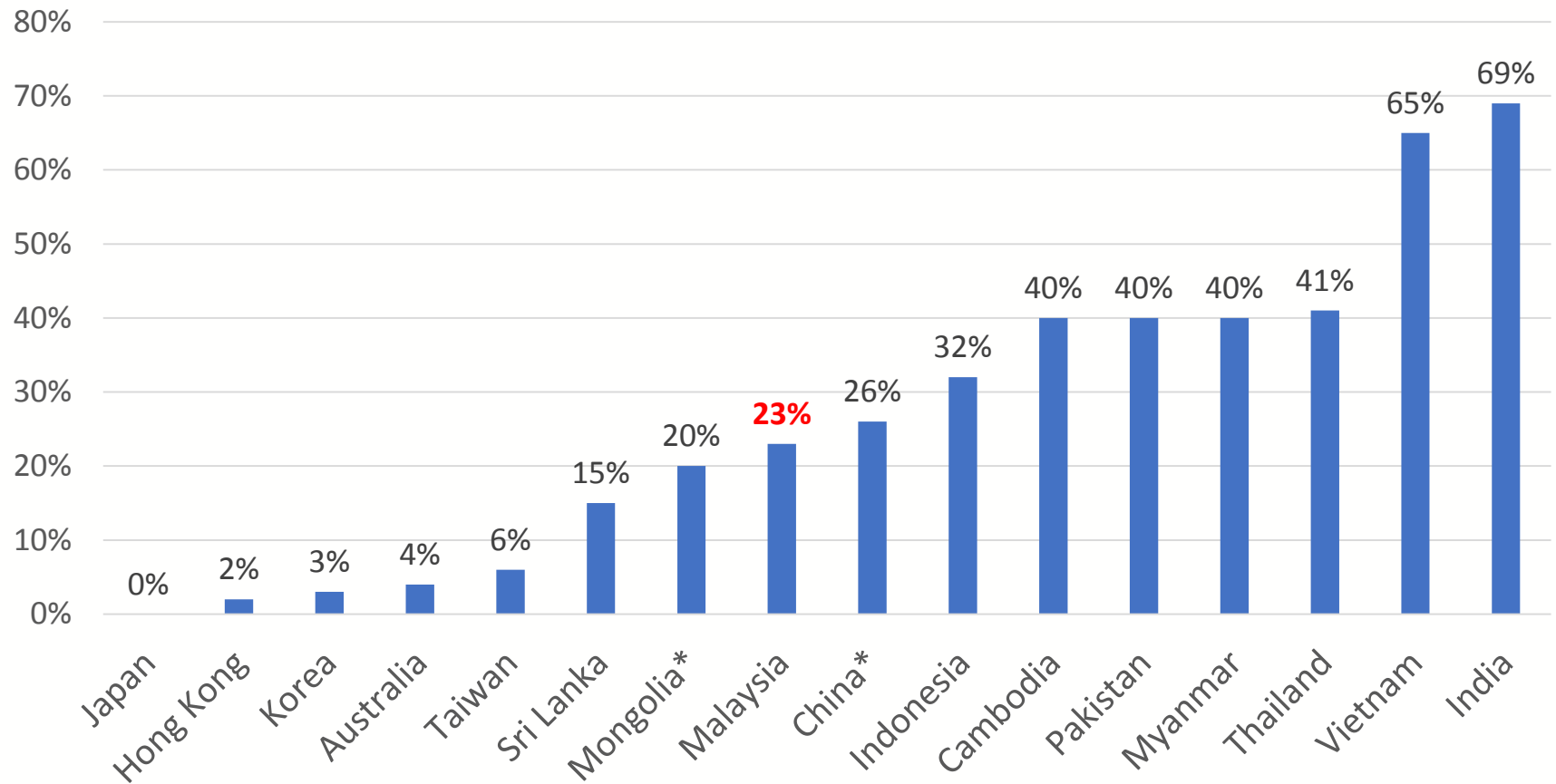
Malaysia VS Regional



B) Bribery Experiences



Q2 – Total Bribery Rate

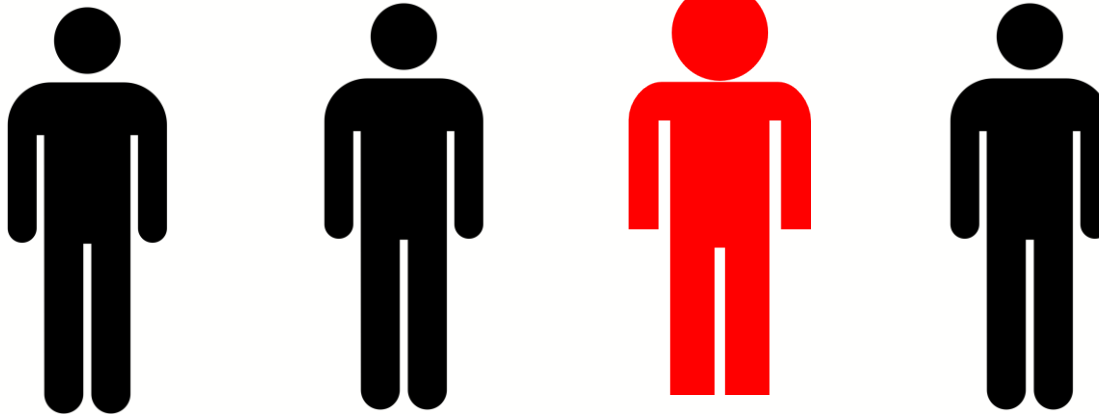


B) Bribery Experiences



Q2 – Total Bribery Rate

23% of Malaysian have paid bribes to the public services

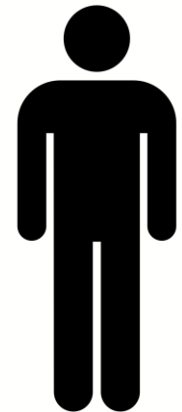


B) Bribery Experiences



Q2 – Total Bribery Rate

39% of the bribe payers are
35 year old and below



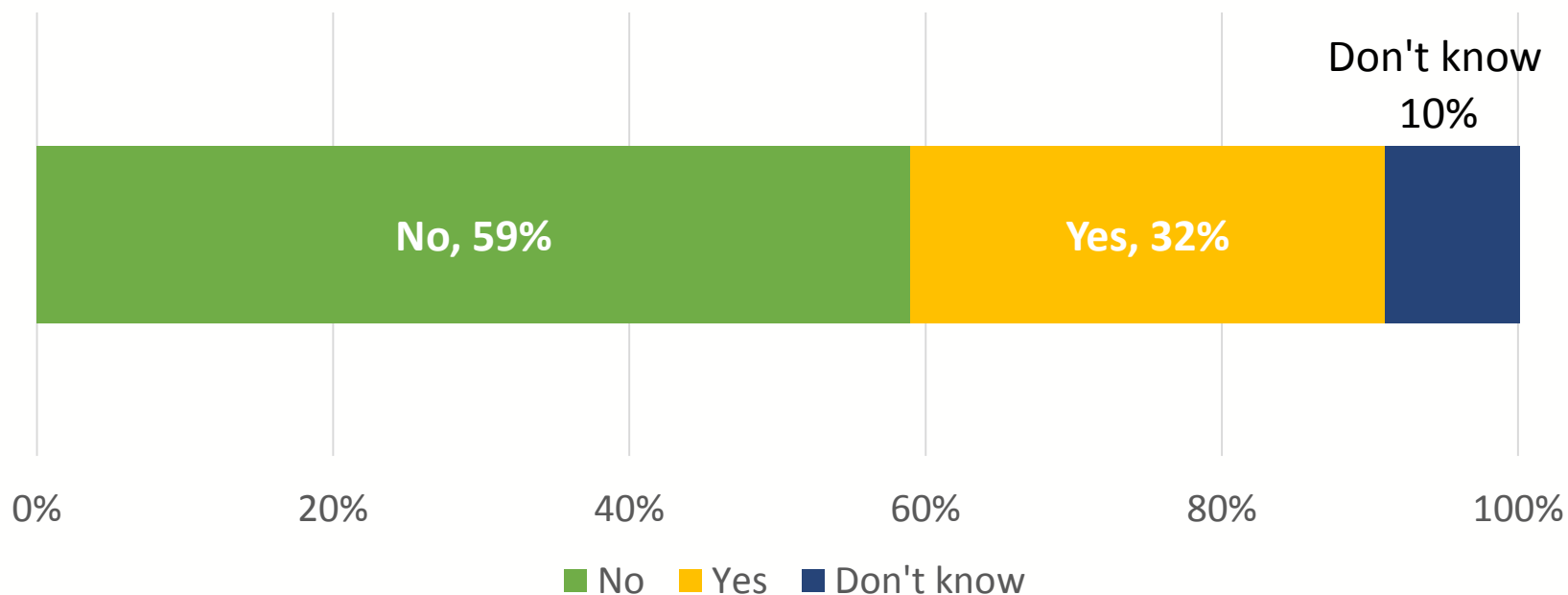


B) Bribery Experiences

Q3 – Malaysian

If you ever **paid a bribe*** for any of the services discussed above, **did you report** any of the incidents you mentioned to a government official or someone in authority?

*229 respondents (bribe payer) of 1,009 respondents



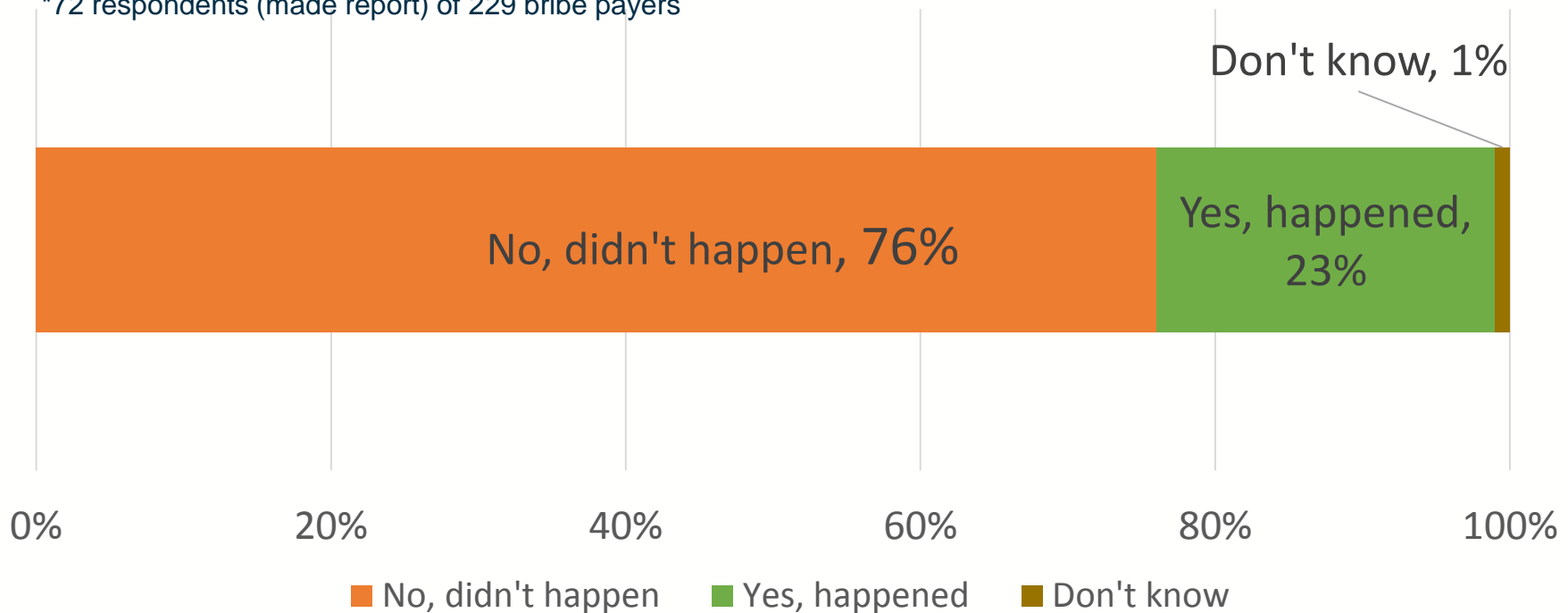


B) Bribery Experiences

Q4 – Malaysian

Did the following happen the most recent time that you **reported** a bribery incident: **Authorities took action** against the government officials involved?

*72 respondents (made report) of 229 bribe payers



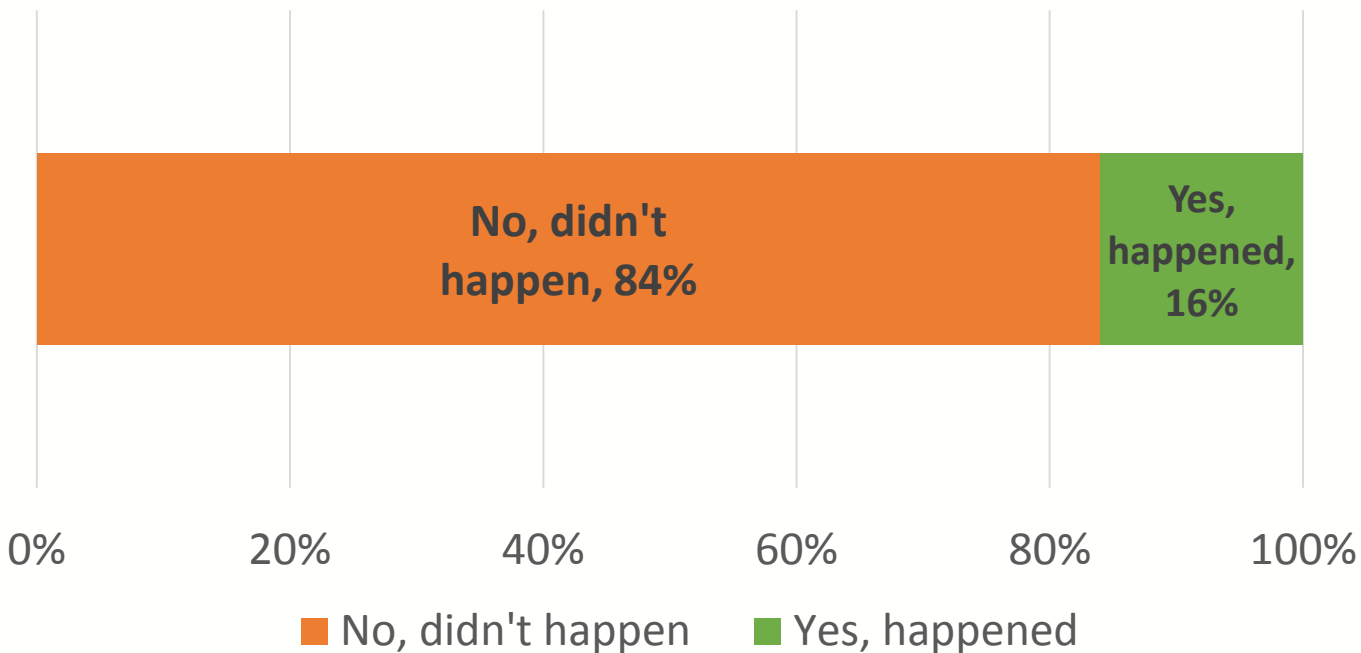


B) Bribery Experiences

Q5 – Malaysian

Did the following happen the most recent time that you **reported* a bribery incident: You suffered retaliation or other negative consequences as a result of reporting the incident**

*72 respondents (made report) of 229 bribe payers



B) Bribery Experiences



32 % of Malaysian who paid bribe(s) reported to the authorities

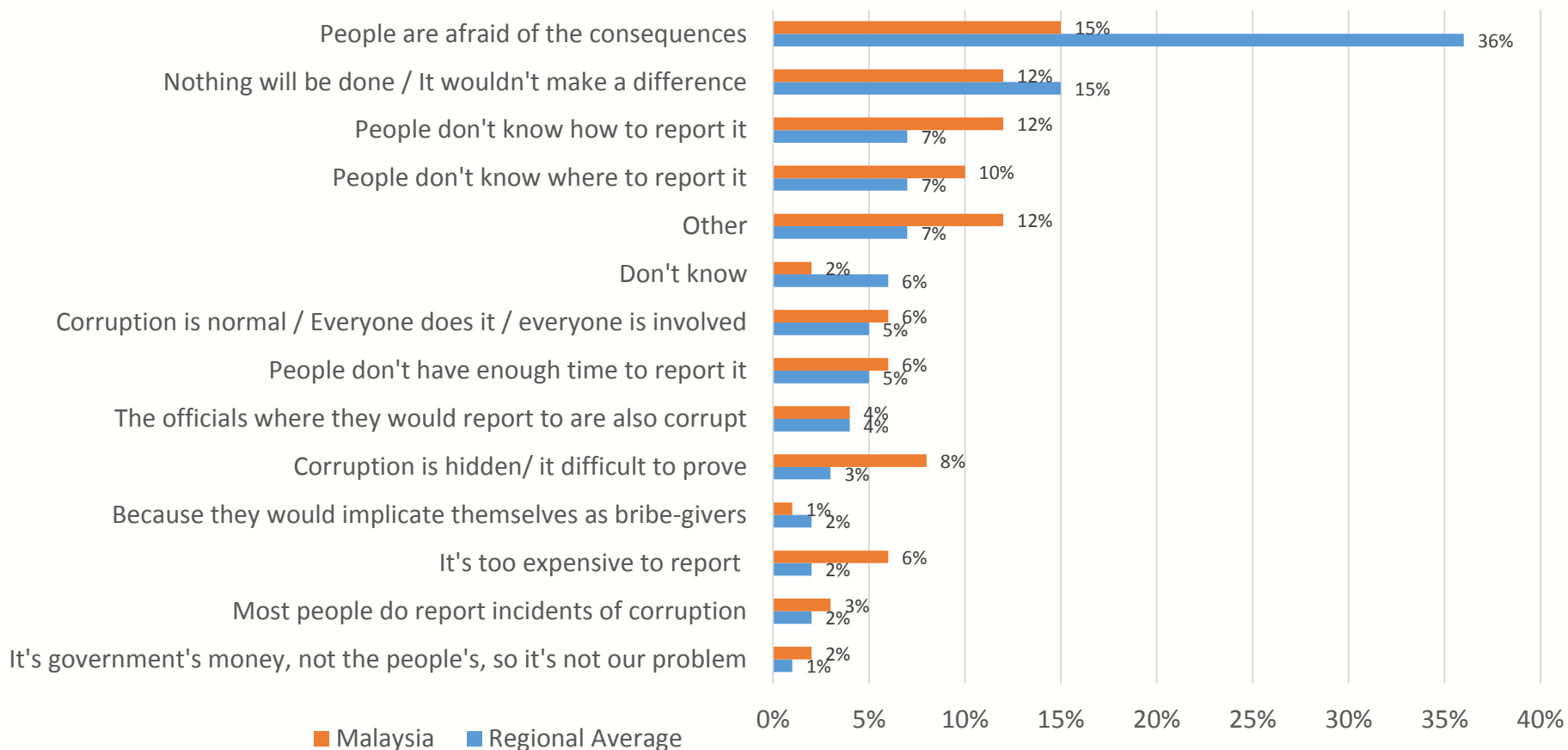
23 % of Malaysian whom made the report said that actions were taken by authorities against the officials involved

16 % of Malaysian whom made the report said that they suffered retaliation or negative consequences as a result of reporting the incident

C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q1 - What is the main reason for not reporting corruption?



C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q1 - What is the main reason for not reporting corruption?

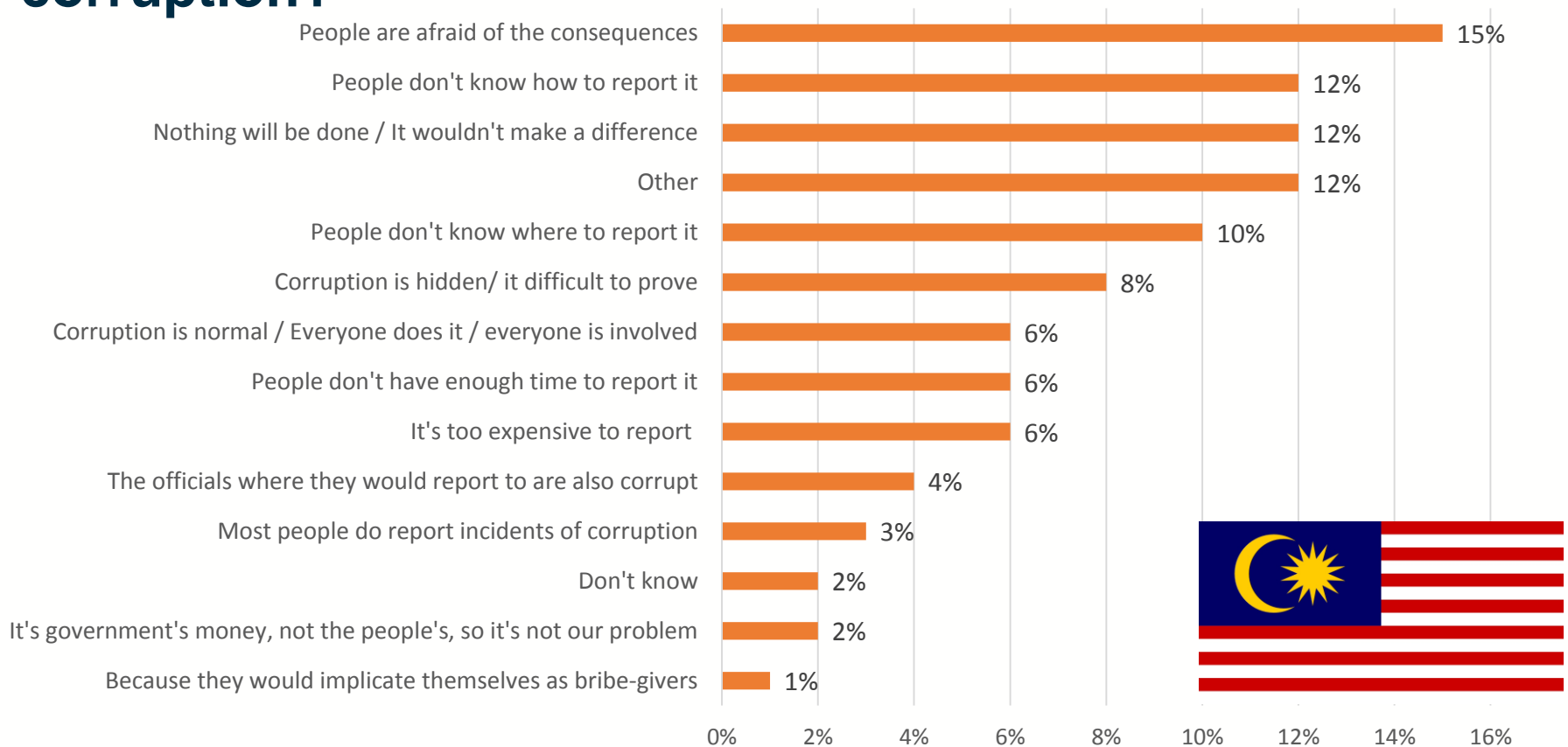
In Asia Pacific, **36%** people are afraid of the consequences; **15%** of people think that nothing will be done and it wouldn't make a difference



C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q1 - What is the main reason Malaysian not reporting corruption?



C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q1 - What is the main reason Malaysian not reporting corruption?

15% of Malaysian are afraid of the consequences;
12% of Malaysian think that nothing will be done and it wouldn't make a difference

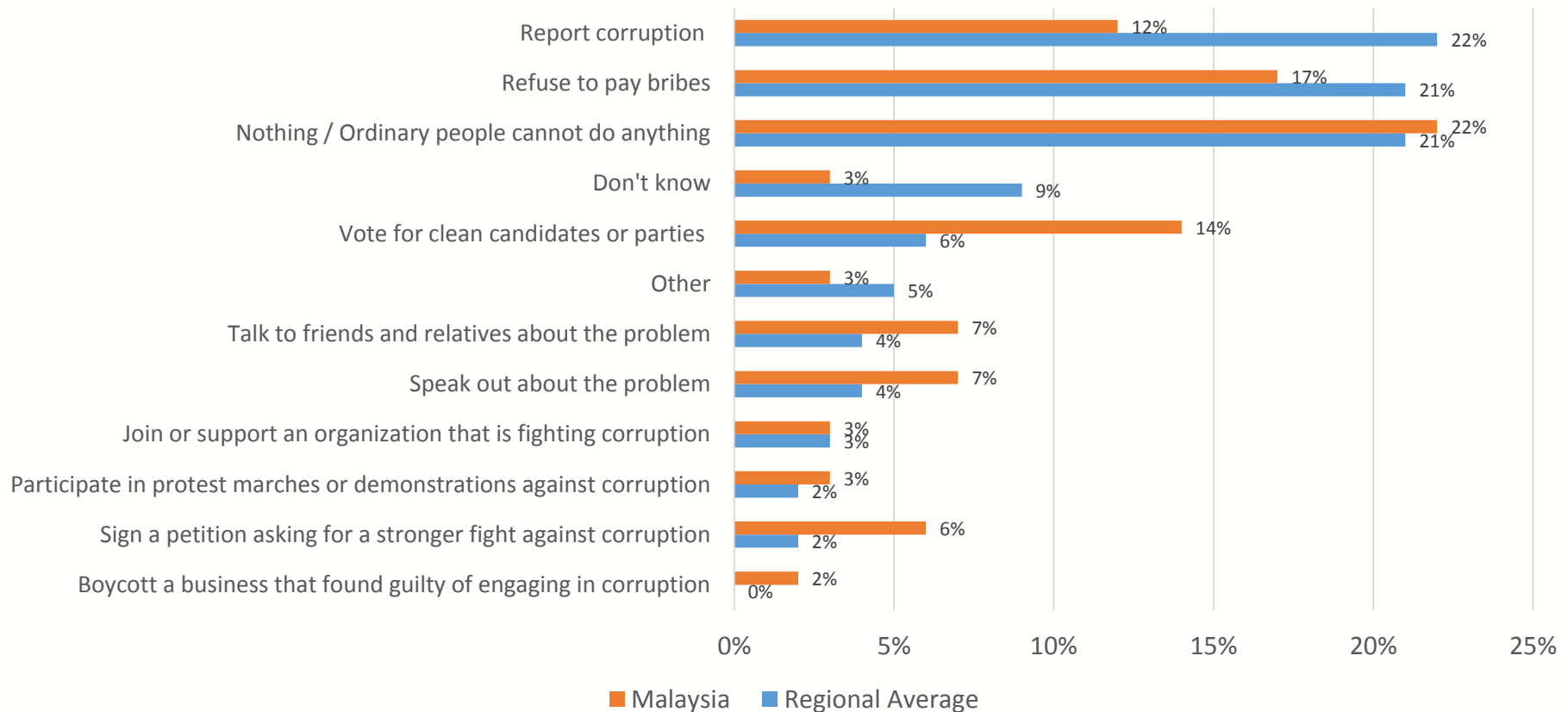
12 % of Malaysian don't know how to report it and **10%** of Malaysian don't know where to report it



C) Speaking Up against Corruption



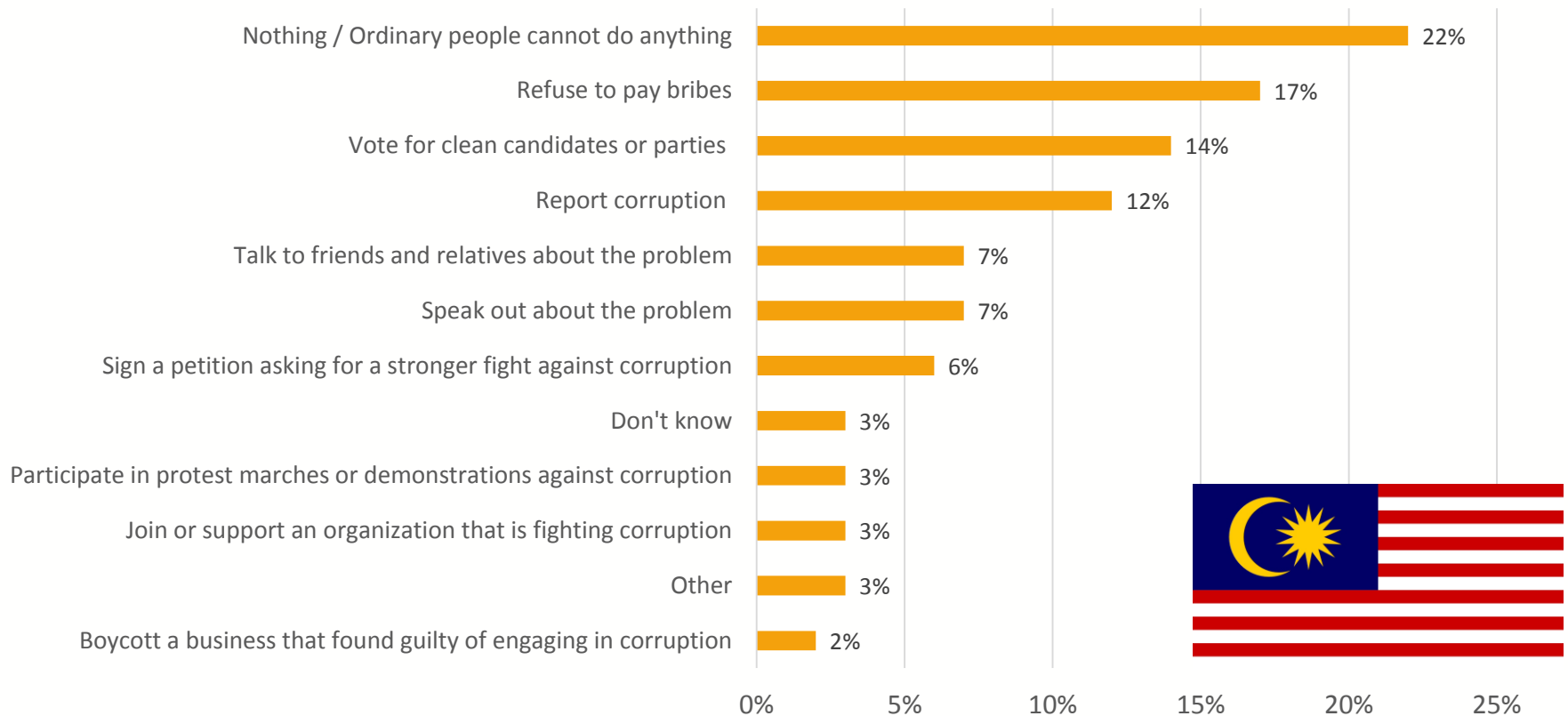
Q2 - What is the most effective thing you can do to fight corruption?



C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q2 - What is the most effective thing you can do to fight corruption?



C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q2 - Most effective to fight corruption?

Despite **22%** of Malaysian feel that Ordinary people cannot do anything, Malaysian will choose to **refuse to pay bribes(17%)**, **vote for clean candidates (14%)** and **report corruption (12%)** in order to fight corruption



C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q3 - Can ordinary people make a difference in the fight against corruption?

Asia Pacific Region – 63% said yes

Malaysia– 55% said yes



C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q4 - Agree or Disagree: In our society it is generally acceptable for people to report a case of corruption they witness

Asia Pacific Region – 64% agreed

Malaysia– 48% agreed

C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q5 - Agree or Disagree: If I would witness an act of corruption, I would feel personally obliged to report it

Asia Pacific Region – 68% agreed

Malaysia – 50% agreed

C) Speaking Up against Corruption



Q6 - Agree or Disagree: I would report a case of corruption even if I would have to spend a day in court to give evidence

Asia Pacific Region – 54% agreed

Malaysia – 44% agreed

CONCLUSIONS



- Overall, Malaysia is performing bad in the fight against corruption as **60%** of Malaysians feel that level of corruption has increased, and **62%** of Malaysians feel that current government is handling the fight against corruption badly
- **53%** of Malaysians say the Government is ineffective in fighting corruption
- **41%** of Malaysians feel that MACC is doing **BADLY**
- These are the high risk institutions in Malaysia: Police, Tax officials, Local Government Councillors and Government Officials.

CONCLUSIONS



- **23%** of Malaysian has paid bribe to the public services and only **32%** of these Malaysian has reported to the authorities
- Despite **22%** of Malaysian feel that Ordinary people cannot do anything, Malaysian will choose to **refuse to pay bribes(17%)**, **vote for clean candidates (14%)** and **report corruption (12%)** in order to fight corruption

CONCLUSIONS



- On a positive note, **55%** Malaysian agreed that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption and **50%** of Malaysian would feel personally obliged to report it if he/she witnesses an act of corruption. **48 %** of the Malaysian would report a case of corruption even if he/she would have to spend a day in court to give evidence.

TI-M'S RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Identify and address the root cause of corruption in Malaysia - hold the corrupt to account without fear or favour
2. The top 4 institutions - Police, Tax officials, Local Government Councillors and Government Officials should put tougher measures to curb corruption
3. Give people the tools and protection to fight against corruption to reduce fear of consequences due to report corruption

TI-M'S RECOMMENDATIONS



1. Identify and address the root cause of corruption in Malaysia - hold the corrupt to account without fear or favour
2. The top 4 institutions - Police, Tax officials, Local Government Councillors and Government Officials should put tougher measures to curb corruption
3. Give people the tools and protection to fight against corruption to reduce fear of consequences due to report corruption

TI-M'S RECOMMENDATIONS



4. The Government should incorporate the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 “Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies”. This should specifically include targets related to tackling corruption and bribery, stopping illegal financial flows within and out of the country, the enactment and implementation of right to information laws realising peoples’ right to search, receive and impart information, and building strong institutions.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

TI-M'S RECOMMENDATIONS



5. Give people the tools and protection to fight against corruption to reduce fear of consequences of reporting corruption
6. Transparent and inclusive UNCAC review process to ensure civil society participation in the upcoming second Peer Review of Chapter II – Preventive Measures (Article 5 – 14) and Chapter V – Assets Recovery (Article 51 – 59).



thank
you!





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